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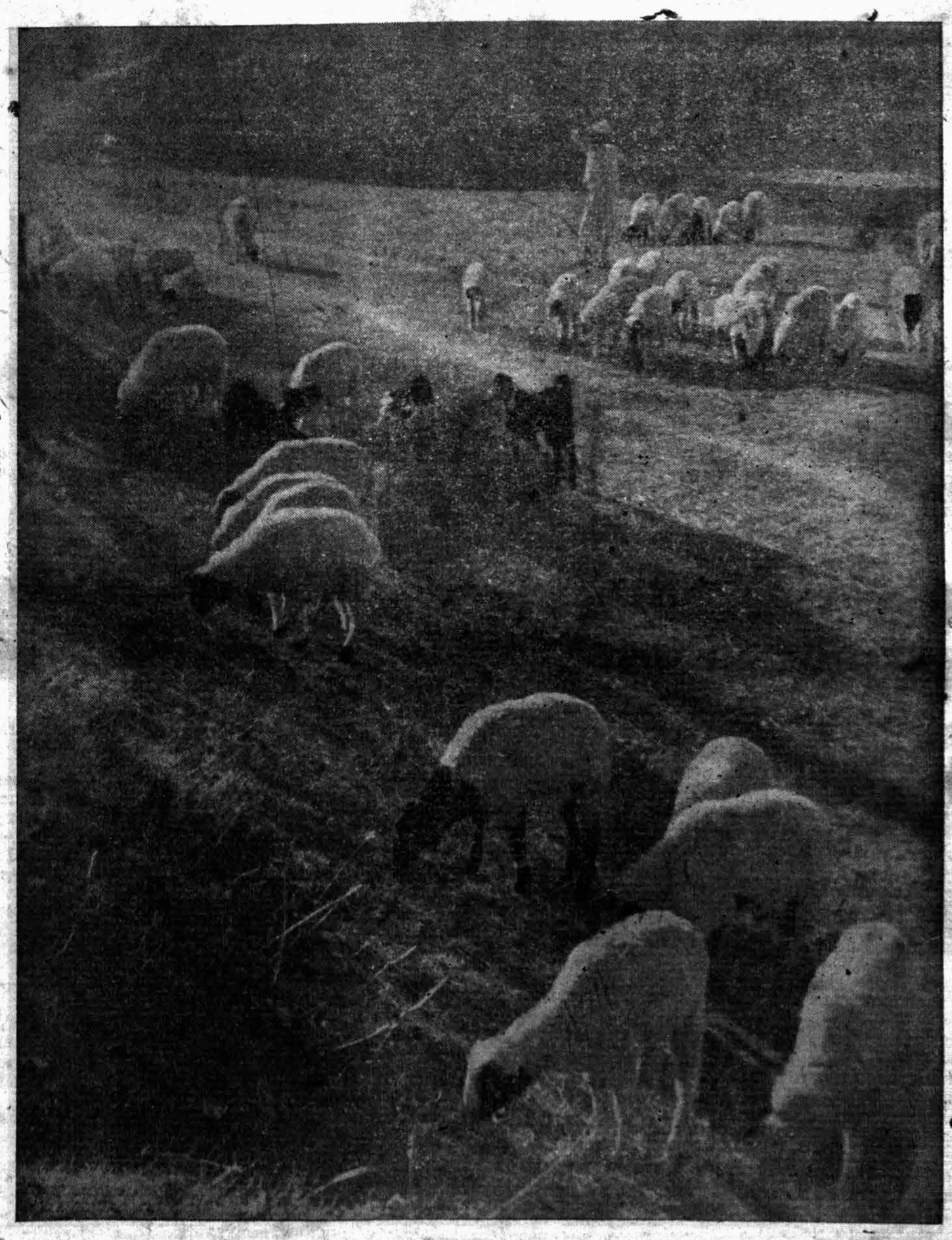
Pastures New



Photo—P. R. Shinde.

Beginning A New Series:

EUROPE'S FRONT LINE SOCIALISTS

(See Page 3)

Short Story

REVENGE

By P. M. I. Ahmed

Out into the pervasive wet of the monsoon drizzle I ventured, with only a Khaddar shawl over my head. It was dusk. I had returned a day too early to the College hostel, and it was gloomy there with all the rooms vacant. I hoped to meet some of my friends up in the town, arriving by the evening train.

The street lamps blinked in the fog. The wet, asphalted road gleamed like the back of a snake. The hurrying cars splashed water from the ruts. Dark grey clouds crept slowly across the sky. A dim moon struggled in the clouds like a fire-fly caught within the folds of muslin drapery. I was just passing a level cross gate when the head-lights of a car caught me in the focus and then rushed past me, lighting up rows of boarded-up shops with their doors fastened with heavy padlocks. My eyes were glued to a receding spot of red light for a moment, when I collided with a fast-moving silhouette. I was surprised to hear a familiar childish voice addressing me, "Sir, Sir, our house is so near. I saw you in the light of the car. Please to come this way, Sir". It was the little beggar-girl.

The first time I had seen her was on the hostel verandah. She was singing seated cross-legged, like a bronze Buddha, with one of her hands poised in a gesture. It was a Sunday afternoon and the sleepy-eyed dozers had come out of their rooms one by one. The song was like any other folksong of the Moplahs, but its contents intrigued me. It had a revolutionary ring about it and the name of Lenin in the refrain. It had excited my curiosity then and there. It had cost me some time and trouble to get the girl talk about herself. She had told me then that she lived with her sister in a house of their own, and with enthusiasm I had promised to pay them a visit. The underworld of vagrancy and destitution always fascinated me. However, just then I didn't want to follow up the adventure, in that disreputable quarter of the town. But the little girl was importunate, and my curiosity had the better of me.

A low-roofed little house it was, like any other in that congested neighbourhood. The girl conducted me into a small room within and disappeared. It was a bare room. The bamboo-rafters and the thatch could be seen above. There was a cot with a bed on it, just fitting between the two walls. A small lamp was kept on a stool in one corner. Through the shutterless little window, high up on the wall behind me, came noises from the busy kitchens of the neighbours. The gurgle of boiling water, and the grating noise of scraping cocoanuts, presently mingled with a faint musical tinkle. I soon became aware that the tinkling proceeded from the little silver bells of a woman's anklets, approaching the room.

The situation got on my nerves. I hadn't contemplated actually the sort of thing that the room, and its only piece of furniture, seemed to promise. My heart-throbs were quite audible when I surveyed the buxom figure of a maiden standing before me. She looked fresh and comely. Her copper-coloured face was oval with a delicately cut nose, and two dark pools of kohl-shaded eyes. A black scraf covered her head, leaving out only a smooth edge of combed hair parted in the centre. Rows of gold-loops glistened in her ears. The diaphanous blouse of spotted muslin, she had on, revealed a tight under-wear of some rose-coloured material, lining over the tense curves of her body. A green cloth of silk shimmered below her blouse like a new-unfolded plantain leaf, with the marks of its vernation still fresh on it.

With the pretended familiarity, characteristic of her profession, she greeted me and said "My little sister has been telling me no end of good things about you, Sir. You have been so kind to her, she says. But you have been asking her all sorts of questions about us and our people. May I know, why you are so much interested in our affairs?" "It is because of that song" I replied. "I liked it immensely, and wanted to hear it again and again. And the little girl is so smart and likeable". "Oh, you liked that song" she said with a suspicion of pathos in her voice. "Why, in fact that song is about all, that is left to us, of our home and our people".

I became achingly curious about her antecedents. But she was reticent. They had come to town as refugees during the terrible days of the peasant revolt, known as the Mopla Rebellion. That was all. She sat there on the edge of the bed, sphinx-like, a faint smile playing about her lips. I took her hands into mine and began to examine the henna-dyed finger-tips. . . .'

It was midnight. A gentle breeze trilled in the leaves of a lone cocoanut palm, somewhere outside. The tic-tac of a belated bullock-cart came from the distance. It was not difficult to see that she wasn't of the common type. There was something strange about her ways. At times I caught her staring at the blank wall, as though a terrific struggle was going on in her mind. Then something unexpected happened. I was just moving up the pillow a bit, when my fingers tripped upon something sharp and cold underneath. I pulled out a double-edged dagger. It looked slim and silvery in the dim light. But she was up in no time, and snatched it away from my hand. "You aren't afraid of that, are you?". She asked me, hugging the dagger close to her breast. "It is dangerous to play with". I said a little perturbed. "Oh, you think so"? But it will never do me any harm. How can it, when it is my very life itself?" "I don't understand you" I said. "You will understand when I tell you", she said and paused for a while and then with note of poignant misery in her voice, she continued; "Yes, I will tell you everything. It comforts me to think, that of all the dismal human beings I have met in the by-lane of life, it is *to you* I am betraying myself. I don't know why. I don't know why the moment I had seen your face I began to feel all the miseries of my life welling up within me. May be it was the sight of you. May be it was the thing on your shoulder that set me thinking about my people. My brother used to wear such rough home-spun clothes.

"My father was a Mullah and a care-taker of the village mosque, who worked in the field when he was not engaged in the mosque. Our house was in the centre of an extensive cocoanut-palm garden. Father used to tell us that the place was a sloping hillside waste-land with nothing green on it before he got it leased out from the land-lord.

"Our land-lord was known as the *moopan* or the chief. He lived in a big house a few miles away from our place. My mother used to be a part-time servant there until my brother returned from the town. The *moopan* was one of the few land-lords belonging to our own faith. He was well-to-do and often had many visitors from the town. Police officers and even white sahebs were sometimes his guests.

"Those were days when strange rumours were in the air. It was said that throughout the length and breadth of the country people were talking and doing things against the government. After his return my brother worked as a teacher in a school three miles away from our house, the only school we have ever heard of. At that time, men from the town came touring about the country-side and called great gatherings of villagers and spoke to them strange things. My brother used to associate himself with these gatherings. He used even to call groups of farm-hands and field-labourers and talk to them. They were poor, they were illiterate, and they were starving too. What has the government done for them? He would ask. If anybody has prospered, why it is surely the owners of the land. They have grown richer and more powerful. But why should poor and starving folk remain poor and starving? Ay, they had nobody to help them up. Not the land-lords, and surely not the white rulers, would move a finger on their behalf. Then he would explain strange things to them and teach them slogans and songs. You asked me about my little sister's song. It was one of the songs my brother taught the villagers of our place.

"One evening, after meals, we were talking about the alarming rumour, of trouble and shooting in some of the out-lying villages, when the chief sent for father. It was time for the renewal of the lease of our garden. Father had been talking about the same to us some days ago. Ten years' labour had wrought a miracle on a wasteland. Three hundred cocoanut-palms had sprung up from no where. The trees were grown to near-bearing and the land-lord's man had been down to see it the week before. Any way the renewal had to be done. Of course the chief would demand a higher rent and the matter needed to be discussed personally. My brother took the lantern and accompanied father to the chief's house. We waited till it was midnight, but neither father nor brother turned up. Mother was alarmed. Early in the morning she started for the chief's house. She came back running, all frightened and crying. The chief's house was full of soldiers and police-men and there wasn't any one, she could talk to. Presently we saw the whole hill-side in the distance seething with hurrying women and children. Slow moving line of women were seen on our side of the hill too, threading along the foot-path a hundred yards from our door. Mother did not dare to move out, though she wanted to ask them what the matter was. We remained indoors until it was dusk and still there was no sign of father or brother.

"It was growing dark, and things were getting frightful. The valley rang with the cracks of gunshots. The dim foggy landscape loomed, studded with the flames of burning homesteads. An endless stream of refugees were flowing down into the fields, shrieking, screaming, shouting. Throwing the infant on her shoulder, mother called to me to set out. There was nothing else to do for us, and there was no question of remaining there any longer. We joined the fleeing crowd and moved on. Suddenly a machine gun barked and rained bullets in our direction, for a moment. There was a frantic stampede. Many slipped off the foot-path, and rolled sprawling on the slope, twitching and wriggling. Mother was exhausted and stood panting for breath. I took over the frightened child from her, and we moved on as well as we could. Bullets whizzed about us again. There was a more frantic stampede and running, and tumbling. I lost sight of mother. I stopped, turned round, grew panicky and shouted, "Mother Mother". But there was no answer. I stopped and called and called and stopped until my voice failed me. I suddenly grew frightened. I froze with terror at the realisation of my loneliness, in the midst of that shrieking, howling crowd of phantoms.

"I jogged on carrying the child, tumbling and swaying. It was about noon the next day, and we were in sight of the road. Then somebody saw a gleaming patch of water, down in the valley, and there was terrific rush. I was pushed aside, and I sank down, too weak to move, with the child clinging to my neck. May be, I was there an hour or two, when someone jerked me up. I opened my weary eyes and saw my brother. I forgot my fatigue. I forgot my sister. I forgot myself at that moment. With one involuntary spring I was clinging to his knees. "Ha, Mariyu," he said, "it is God's will. Let us thank Him for this chance. I have to tell you things before it is too late. But where's mother?" "Mother, Oh, I lost her in the crowd", I told him sobbing violently. "And I have been looking out for her all the way down, until I fainted here".

"My little Mariyu, this is not the time for you to be crying like a baby. You are twelve years old and God grant you strength to stand all the sufferings you have yet to undergo. There is no time. They might spot me any moment. It breaks my heart to tell you what happened to father that night. The chief wanted surrender of our garden without any compensation. He said I was one of the wanted men by the Police in connection with the trouble in the villages. He would see that I was free. And that was all. There was no question of renewal anyway. Father lost his temper. He named it a cowardly robbery. And there was a scuffle. I was standing outside and tried to dash in. The men at the door overpowered me. I had only glimpse of father's body collapsing limp on the floor. At the same time there was a toot of a motor car at the gate. Immediately three white men in khaki uniform accompanied by some police officers were seen walking in. The men let go their hold on me at the sight of them. The chief himself was hurriedly coming out to receive the unexpected visitors.

I slipped out and ran like mad. The sight of a whole convoy of vans carrying soldiers, rushing up to the place brought me to my senses. I knew in a flash that there was going to be trouble in the land. What indescribable things have I seen since! And here I am. Courage Mariyu, take this, our heir-loom". He said, his voice fading and inaudible and gave me this very dagger, wrapped in a piece of rag. "It is for you to *give* this to the coward, who so foully murdered our father. I have no chance. The soldiers are combing the hordes of women and children, for men. No, I will not desert the thousands of brave men, who have perished here, not knowing why they perish". He stopped abruptly, embraced me and the little girl and kissed us farewell. It was an unforgettable moment. I still see the unshed tear trembling in his eyes. He was gone.

"The black despair in my heart turned into a burning desire to live. I lived. I lived, suffered, starved, begged and slept in the streets of this town with my little sister. And then the orphanage men took us in. It was seven years ago. Every night that unshed tear-drops trembling in my brother's eyes haunt me. And then I forget all the indescribable things I have suffered. Out of the orphanage it was easy to find shelter. I disinterred this, our heir-loom, from the secret spot I had buried it in, and kept my eyes and ears on the alert.

I have traced my chief. He has thrived immensely since the catastrophe in the land. He comes to town in his smoothly gliding car and frequents fashionable hotels.

(Continued on page 23)

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"We cannot afford to be poor," says Premier Hansson.

FRONT LINE SOCIALISTS

LEADERS IN A GREAT STRUGGLE BEING WAGED ACROSS EUROPE

By Thomas Harris

Social Democracy as an organized political force is one of the great uncertainties of our time. Will Kremlin-inspired Communism absorb it altogether? Will it, on the contrary, become increasingly a facade to mask reactionary forces in the West? Or will it emerge as the party which, truly representing the dominant political thought of the age, can bring peace and bread to the bewildered peoples of Europe?

Here is the first of a series of six thumbnail sketches of the leaders who are fighting Social Democracy's battle on what may be described as its main front—the countries that form the politically disputed fringe lying just to the west of the "Iron Curtain". World history in the next few years may be closely bound up with their careers.

I Rocking-Chair Safety

Per Albin Hansson, Prime Minister Of Sweden

Stockholm

The second most northerly of Europe's Socialist leaders occupies the strongest position.

Jovial Per Albin Hansson, Prime Minister of Sweden since 1932, except for a break of three months in 1936, has the solid achievement to his credit of making his country one of the most prosperous in the world.

Communism, therefore, has not been one of his major worries. In a united Europe Herr Hansson would be the safest bet of any political leader of the day. But Europe does not seem to be united, and Sweden must therefore have a foreign policy. In the war it was a tight-rope, the tight-rope of neutrality. Hansson taught the Swedes to walk this and like it. Now he has to lead them along another tight-rope—the tight-rope of collaboration with all the big neighbours, Russia as well as the western Powers.

Persuasive Gifts

The necessary balance he achieves in his favourite rocking-chair in the sitting room of his villa home at Alsten, a suburb of Stockholm. Swaying his great girth to and fro he looks out onto his well-kept lawn for inspiration.

Hansson's early years as a journalist taught him how to use words—a useful accomplishment in wartime, when he had to persuade his own party, opposed to Nazism, and the rest of the Swedish nation, by tradition pro-German, that neutrality was not opportunism but a virtue to be cultivated for its own sake.

Time and time again in the early years of the war his critics in Parliament threw reproaches at him: his Government had allowed the transit of German soldiers through Sweden to Norway, sold ball-bearings to the Axis and Allies alike, confiscated Swedish newspapers which reported atrocities in German concentration camps or abused Hitler, tolerated the Swedish secret police with its telephone tapping and letter opening technique, its veiled co-operation with the German Gestapo, its arrest of innocent Allied citizens as spies.

Time and time again Hansson explained these anomalies away, or hinted that they were unavoidable because the Germans were strong and the Allies weak.

Turn Of The Tide

When the Allies became strong and the Germans weak he rocked back again. Exports of ball-bearings and iron ore to Germany were stopped. Norwegian and Danish "police" battalions were given commando training in Swedish Army Schools and equipped with Swedish weapons to prepare them for crossing the frontier and assisting in the liberation of their countries when the German collapse came. Swedish weapons were smuggled across to the resistance movements in these two countries. It was the turn of German subjects to be arrested by the secret police.

Later, Dr. Christian Guenther, Foreign Minister in Hansson's wartime coalition government, was replaced by pro-allied M. Osten Unden, himself a former Foreign Minister and Swedish Delegate to the League of Nations in Geneva.

Sweden offered Guenther to the Danes as her Minister in Copenhagen. They refused him, but Hansson remained imperturbably popular.

The nation understood that he had saved Sweden from death, mutilation and poverty, and that to achieve this he had had to vary his foreign policy with the changing balance of power.

1950 Utopia

In home affairs Hansson has naturally not escaped criticism, but he has always surmounted it. Even today a strong conservative minority fears he will send the country bankrupt by spending a tenth of the national income on new social reforms which are to make Sweden a model state by 1950.

It was what they said in 1932 when the world crisis hit Sweden, and the Socialist Government, instead of reducing State expenditure, boldly subsidized industry and public works to create employment. Hansson then argued that increased wages would mean an increased yield from taxation which would soon repay the State expenditure. He was right.

Now Hansson wants to "gamble" again. He argues that to spend one tenth of the national income on old age pensions for all, on grants for house rents, on increased loans to poor couples wishing to set up home, on subsidized building programmes and better care of children and the sick will be profitable. There will be more prosperity, more trade, and more money from taxes to finance state expenses.

"We cannot afford to be poor," he says.

Hansson was born in 1885 at Fosie, in Scania, the agricultural province which has produced so many Swedish leaders. He looks like a successful farmer, bluff and strong.

After an elementary school education he became an errand boy, then a shop assistant. Joining the Social Democrat Youth Organization he became interested in expressing his political ideas and worked as a journalist on several Socialist newspapers.

His early sports reports and gossip paragraphs were soon replaced by editorials which won him a considerable reputation.

Rapid Advancement

In 1918 he entered politics and became Minister of Defence by 1920, a position he held for only a few months, because Sweden was passing through her "minority government" phase, when one party quickly succeeded the other in office.

In 1925 he was elected chairman of the Social Democratic Party. He became Prime Minister in 1932.

In 1944 elections gave the Social Democrats an absolute majority, which soon dispensed with the coalition government. Hansson now sits firmly enthroned for the peace years—always supposing they are peace years.

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

West opened the spade king and shifted to the heart eight. Declarer won and drew another round of trumps; then led a club towards dummy's king. West ducked and the king won the trick. With the ace located in West's hand, on the return club lead it was futile for declarer to play his queen, and when he played low West had to win with the ace.

West returned the diamond king which South allowed to hold. (If he had won this trick, he would have had to lose two diamonds.) West was now hooked; if he led another diamond it would be into declarer's ace-jack; when he led the spade ace declarer ruffed, cashed the club queen, ruffed his fourth club in dummy and discarded the diamond jack on North's spade queen.

West should have foreseen his dilemma and defied the "second-hand-low" rule, winning the first club with the ace. This would allow him to exit with a club. South would have been forced to lead the diamonds for himself and East by playing a card which would force South's jack, would hold declarer to a single diamond winner and thus defeat the contract.

East-West vulnerable.
South dealer

NORTH
♠ Q 6 5
♡ K J 5 2
◇ 8 5 2
♣ K 6 3

WEST
♠ A K J 8 4 2
♡ 8 3
◇ K Q 4
♣ A 5

EAST
♠ 10 9 8
♡ 9 4
◇ 10 9 7 6
♣ J 10 9 2

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ A Q 10 7 6
◇ A J 8
♣ Q 8 7 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Dbl	2♡	Pass
3♡	3♠	4♡	All Pass

KASHMIR: THE LAND OF MYSTERY

By Atiya Begum

Nanga Parbat, rising 27,000 feet into the sky and harbouring glaciers which run 9,000 feet at a stretch, the Gangabal Lake with its black waters which grow, once a year, a water lily, four feet in diameter, the Bawan caves which hide many mysteries including the attempts of mere mortals to see the Creator, face to face, at the sacrifice of their lives—these are the glories of Kashmir which the author describes in this article.

In creating Kashmir, Nature seems to have taken a special delight in showering its choicest blessings with a lavish HAND. The visitor beholds the mighty mountains with gleaming snows on their peaks, the luscious golden fruits, inviting man and beast to enjoy their taste, the multi-coloured flowers and shrubs trying to appear their loveliest and shed delightful perfumes, the ever changing sky showering golden and silvern lights, intermingled with pink blue so as to make the entire setting look like a huge flawless OPAL, the rarified atmosphere breathing a new life. At the sight of all this mere man shrinks within himself and offers a silent prayer for giving him a vision of HEAVEN on earth.

I was not content with a humdrum glimpse of Kashmir. So I decided to reach spots which are difficult of access. Even the Sarkari experts warned me against venturing too far. But there was thrill in going after the celebrated blue poppy of the Kamri Pass. I wandered far and wide and finally found one—a luminous deep lapis lazuli bloom. It was deadly poisonous.

Glory Of Nanga Parbat

I saw the Nanga Parbat, 27,000 feet high. Its large glaciers run 9,000 feet at a stretch. The most glorious sight of the Parbat was to be obtained from Kamri Pir, 17,000 feet high. So I crawled up and sat gazing breathless at the magnitude and scintillating loveliness of the snow world. I saw the message of the Pir inscribed in stone. I also visited the noted Gangabal Lake, the still black liquid in which appears, once a year, a huge water lily, 4 feet in diameter with thick petal and green centre resting like a beautiful cup. The air around is so poisonous that we had to take special precautions. Tradition said that the black water was so deadly that it consumed everything. No one has been able to fathom its depth.

On the Pissu Ghati I discovered a lot of the poisonous daffodil-coloured roses which, by smelling, takes away the sense of smell. We went above on the Mahaguni Pahar strewn with the rarest medicinal herbs including the luminous agni Booti which gave its message at nights. We saw medicine-men from all parts groping for bulbs, roots, flowers, foliage belonging to the vegetable kingdom. From Panjatarni onwards every stone, lake, snow heap or some peculiar formation was worshipped by the passing pilgrim as an incarnation of a Rishi. We crossed the dreaded Ghoomar Nulla, off Zoji La Pass on the way to Ladakh and discovered Idelweiss and other snow flowers.

Once a year, for 7 days, snow does not fall on the Haramukh 17,000 feet high. Green snakes inhabit the mountain. There is a belief that if you are bitten by one, you must manage to see the Emerald Peak. It is supposed to cast a green shining shaft on you and effect an instantaneous cure. Haramukh is a difficult mountain to negotiate and gives an eerie sensation.

Dal Lake

The beautiful valley of Kashmir is situated 6,000 feet, above the sea level. The Dal Lake is one of the loveliest spots on earth. Surrounded by an amphitheatre of gigantic mountains, the river Jhelum glides proudly along, displaying its priceless burden of lotus blooms, its banks studded with irises and many flowers. The Happy Valley is about 100 miles long and about 50 feet broad, interspersed with canals and lakes. The banks are jewelled with fine gardens of the Moghuls.

Bawan Caves

The Liddar valley is strewn with shrines, palaces and mosques. Each carry a fantastic tradition. In the vicinity is a group of caves which were called THE BHUMJU CAVES. Time has played havoc with them. A mile away is the formidable BAWAN CAVES. I heard that beyond a couple of hundred yards the passage in these caves becomes so dreadful that it is unpassable. Stories were current that if one crossed an unending slit one would see a new world. There was another legend of a Saint who went in and never returned. I was anxious to cross the forbidden line. Jumakhan the leader said he would take me to a certain point and no farther. I was determined to have some adventure.

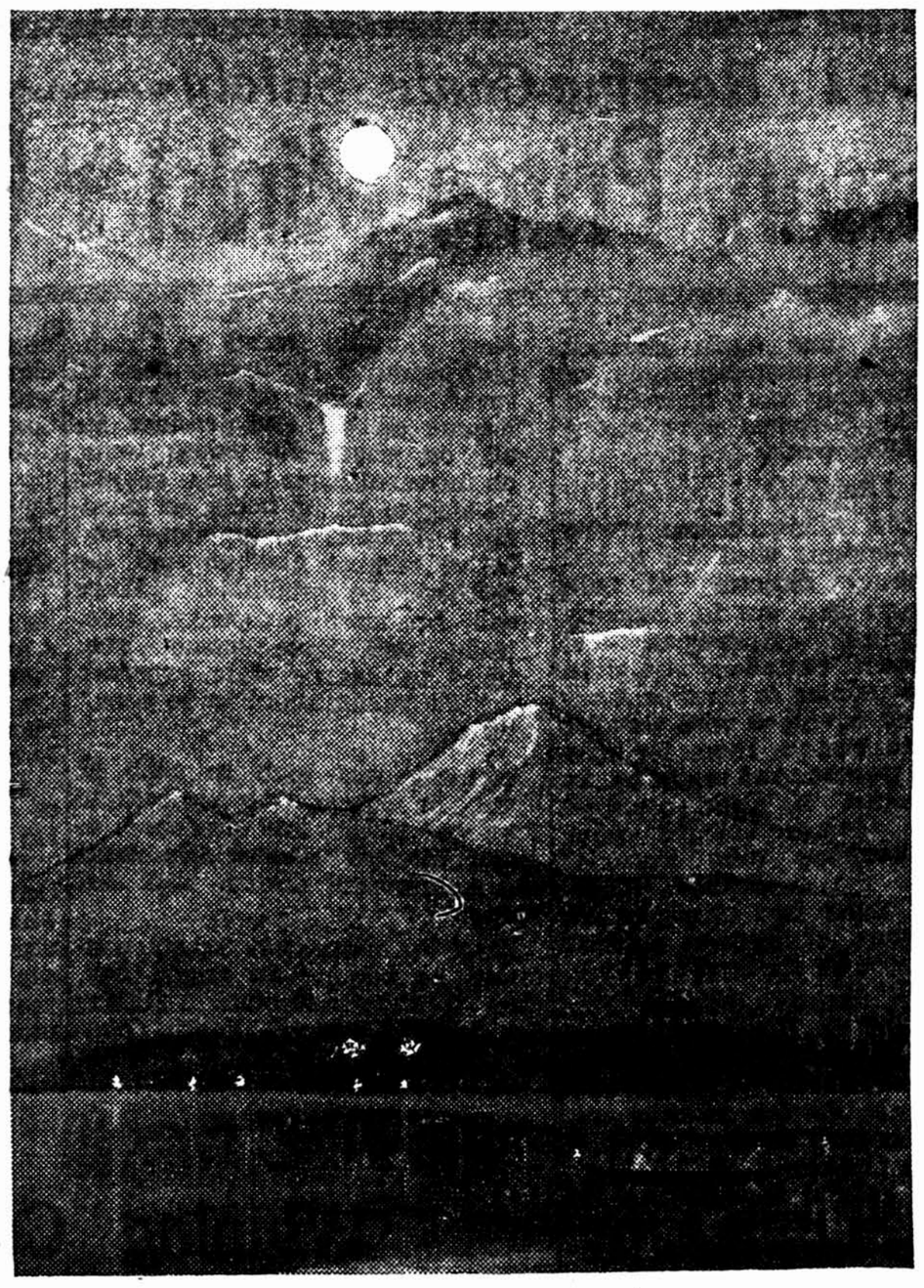
I prepared myself for it on an elaborate scale. We started early in the morning and after climbing over 100 feet, came upon a small dark aperture. Crawling through a sticky slit in the rocks for about 300 feet, we suddenly came to a dead halt as the passage became unpassable. In the dim light of a torch, I saw many poisonous lizards, huge scorpions and snakes. We were fully covered with masks, long boots, gloves and small daggers. With a strenuous effort I wriggled through the cleft and emerged into an open space. What I saw was something amazing—a valley of unfathomable depths surrounded by a wall of mountains. It looked like an ethereal world with shafts of pink light flooding the scene. I turned away from the place with reluctance and headed for the narrow slit. Feeling my way carefully I came to an opening. I could see a step at the foot. With the feeble light, I examined the surroundings and found a vault which was very irregular and decayed. In the centre of the four walls I discovered the dead body of a Sadhu sitting crossed legged with his hair hanging loose. The flesh had decayed: bones were sticking out. I came out quickly and tried to follow the fissure. After a few steps it was suffocating. It was also difficult to proceed because of fallen debris.

Amarnath Cave

The regular way by which pilgrims or travellers proceed to Amarnath is from Pissu Ghati called by that name because it is so narrow and slippery that even a flea is unable to get a foot hold. One comes across Seshnag, a still sheet of ice, 12,000 feet high, guarded by a straight conical mountian. The a difficult pathway leads to Panjatarni and finally to AMARNATH CAVES. It is difficult of access. Some adventurers have slipped down the valley into unknown, unseen depths.

I once attempted to proceed to the YAMA VALLEY. After many severe hardships I came to the edge of the Yama. I was staggered by the frowning black mountains all around. I saw, to my great horror, a narrow straight slab of snow right across the valley, connecting the chasm at both ends. I tried to put my foot on the slab when I was rudely pulled back. So I was compelled to go to Amarnath Caves by the usual way. Amarnath is a very large hollow in a huge mountain with many frozen springs. Fierce winds blowing day and night have carved the sides of the caves into weird shapes. The one which is called the Sacred Shiva is a huge block unsupported on all the 4 sides. It seems to hang in mid air. Thousands of pilgrims visit the ice bound image of Shiva look upon it as a miracle. It certainly is a remarkable sight. I went 2,000 feet above the Caves to Bairagi Ghat where Sadhus seized with religious fervour throw themselves down the abyss.

Moonlight In Kashmir



Artist: Fayzee Rahmin

AMERICANS AT PLAY

(Continued from Page 5)

not trusted. I am sorry to say that the distrust is mutual. It is not helpful to say that it is mutual, and I have no cure for such distrust, except to hope that there are enough people in the world, whatever their color and creed and nationality who can be sensible enough to realize that it is no solution either, merely to proclaim hatred of this or that nation or people. Whether one likes or dislikes another is of no importance today anywhere. The one question for all alike, rich and poor, subject and free, is simply the survival of humanity. It is no longer of any use to blame the Americans of being guilty of making and using the atomic bomb. It is even too late for that.

I think Americans, too, have dark moments of realizing what the hour is. They feel vague and reluctant guilt. But they are as puzzled as children, who in playing with matches set fire to the house. Without intent to destroy, with no wish to conquer the world, how is it that they are now in possession of the ultimate means of conquest and destruction? Their own genius threatens to destroy them.

The Americans are still playing at sports and games. Our reports are crowded and the beaches this summer are full. People are trying desperately to enjoy themselves. The theatres are jammed and popular magazines have never been so romantic in their stories and fantastic in their pictures. "It is enough to make Hollywood turn in its grave," as one of our wiser actresses said the other day in commenting on the English film, *Henry The Fifth*. But people turn so passionately to play only when they are frightened of life and unready to face its crises. Yet the one thing that none of us can escape, is life—except by self destruction.

World Of Contrasts

It is a world of strange contrasts. Here in the countryside the farmers are making hay between showers of this rainy summer. The wheat crop will be good unless the rain continues. I walked through our fields yesterday and the grain is heavy. This year the grain will not be fed to the cows. It is needed for human beings everywhere in the world. Americans are growing conscious of the numbers of hungry people and this, too, has added its sad undercurrent even in the midst of the summer season. Corn is growing, although it needs the sun, which will not shine, it seems. But the roses love these mists. Our life on the surface seems so much the same.

Yet we all know it is not the same. Even the people who went to the fight seem not to have enjoyed it as much as usual. They are grumbling that it was not so good a show as it ought to have been, that the fighting was too tame, the men not in good condition, that the champion won so easily that it was not interesting. They think the show was not good as usual, but I think the trouble was in the spectators. Seventy thousand Americans who watched that show were not the same persons, in themselves, as the ones they were before the war. The incomplete victory, the hungry peoples of today, the possibilities of a terrible tomorrow all kept the show from being as good as it used to be. Yes, the trouble was not with the show but with the spectators. Maybe play for its own sake is not as interesting as it used to be for Americans. Maybe our people are growing up.

AMERICANS AT PLAY

By Pearl Buck

Taking the recent Joe Louis-Billy Conn prize fight as a peg for her article, Pearl Buck tries to analyse the American craze for sport. She suggests that the average American's instinct for gambling and mania for competition find expression through sports.

"There is no doubt in my mind", she observes, "that sports as they are organised today in the United States develop the spirit of competition and perhaps even the spirit of war. Planned as play, they often go far beyond play, and rouse combative instincts which set group against group."

The author is sure that the seventy thousand Americans who watched the Louis—Conn fight were not the same persons, in themselves, as the ones they were before the war. "The incomplete victory, the hungry peoples of today, the possibilities of a terrible to-morrow, all kept the show from being as good as it used to be."

In the midst of genuine confusion and dismay over the unsettled conditions of the world, some fifty-thousand American citizens this last week gathered to see a favourite sport, a prize fight. It was held in New York City, at the huge outdoor stadium. The match was between the heavyweight champion, Joe Louis, and Billy Conn. Their names are unimportant. Their colour is important, for Joe Louis is a Negro and Conn is a white man. Joe Louis is one of the most popular men in America, not only among his own race, but among all citizens, especially young people.

I am not a lover of sport, and I did not go to the match. We listened to it at home on the radio, and even then it seemed to me a dull business. Why should anyone be interested in two men fighting until one or the other is knocked down? I cannot understand it. I did not therefore listen with any interest to the account of who was hitting whom. Instead I thought about the whole business of sport in our American life and the great part it plays here. Having lived most of my life in China, where people do not care for these sports, I suppose in this respect I am more Chinese than American. It does not seem to me amusing to walk for miles, alternately finding and losing a golf ball. Neither does it seem to me amusing to get heated and tired while batting a ball over a tennis net. The scrimmage of a football match and the complications of baseball are to me equally tedious.

But it does not matter in the least how I feel about these occupations. The fact remains that they are indulged in joyfully by nearly all American men in their youth, and interest in them continues throughout the life of many American men and women, too. Sport plays a great part in our national life, and good sportsmanship is taught children as a part of our ethics.

Instinct For Play

Why is this? I suppose because we find in sports an expression for some of our national instincts. The instinct for play, for example, is very strong in us. We are not a subtle people. Anyone who goes to our theatre will find hearty obvious drama, often melodrama, a simple love story, and almost invariably a happy ending. We go to the theatre not only for a play, but for play itself. We want to be amused. We love amusement.

One of our most common amusements, therefore, is sports. Even here in our village, behind the central garrage and machine shop, which is a part of almost any American village, is a baseball field. The village boys and young men have organized a team and they play there in the evenings when work is done, and on holidays. Each season they challenge the teams of other villages, and the people crowd to see the match and there is much pleasure and excitement. It provides change to what might be a somewhat monotonous country life, and it brings people of different villages and small towns together. The discipline of practicing for the game, of learning rules and how to obey them, of learning how to lose without anger and ill-will and of how to win without vanity and boasting is all part of what is called good sportsmanship.

People must learn such qualities, of course, and it may be that sports is a good way to teach them. It does seem to be the instinct of the untrained and childish person to sulk when he loses and boast when he wins. An untrained child will refuse to play if he cannot have his way when playing with other children, and through games he learns co operation and self-control. Then, too, it seems to be true that when people play together in games, they often enjoy one another. The folly in the present state of the world is that people spend so much time in hating when they could enjoy one another.

Mania For Competition

Competition, another instinct natural to Americans, finds expression through sports. Whether competition is a good thing is very debatable. It can be trained out of the human being as well as trained in. But competition is at present basic to American life. Our whole economic system is based on competition among free individuals. The opposites to this system are the one practiced in Russia and the modified socialist system of England. Both are abhorrent to the average American business man, at least. He has not only been trained in competitive sports but he believes firmly that his country owes its present position and its high standards of living mainly to the fact that men like himself are able to develop their corporations with little control from government. Since business men are the most powerful group in the United States, it is not likely that we shall depart from the competitive system unless we are forced to do so, either by depression so extreme that the people cannot endure, it, or by another war.

There is no doubt in my mind that sports as they are organized today in the United States develop the spirit of competition and perhaps even the spirit of war. Planned as play, they often go far beyond play, and rouse combative instincts which set group against group. Indeed, our famous psychologist and philosopher, William James, considered that sports were the "moral equivalent" of war, and that they were valuable as providing a peaceful outlet for what he thought were naturally warlike tendencies in the human race. It is true that sports trainers endeavor to control these combative instincts by an ethics of fair play and submission to the detached judgment of the referee. But the beastlike instincts of war are easily stirred, nevertheless. I speak purely from my own observation and I am sure that most Americans would disagree with me. Therefore I will go on to question also the value of international sports. Designed for goodwill between sports lovers of many nations, they fostered nationalism rather than internationalism, and group rivalries were increased rather than weakened.

Well, the fact that our Joe Louis is a Negro is, as I said, very important. American boys look up to a champion prize fighter and things being as they are, it is good for them to look up to a successful Negro citizen in these United States, Joe Louis carries his honors with simplicity and dignity, and this increases the respect that all his admirers have for him.

The New York Times, one of our leading white newspapers, has this to say of him:

"An amazing man is this Louis. He grows in stature and dignity with every performance. No one will ever forget the two chances he has to poleaxe the helpless Conn earlier in the bout. Billy the Kid slipped and his chin hung out inevitably, totally unprotected. The Brown Bomber had every right to hit him, but his inherent sense of decency and fairness is so deeply embedded in his nature that he wouldn't take advantage of his opportunity.

"It happened in their other fight, too, when the situation was different. Louis was losing on points then but still he refused to strike a helpless foe. When you think that he has never thrown one low punch in his career, never transgressed any rule, and never done anything low or underhand in a sport where skulduggery thrives, your admiration for him has to grow by leaps and bounds."

"Taking A Chance"

There is another instinct—perhaps American, perhaps only human—which organized sports seem to satisfy. It is the instinct of gambling. Here in our country we have many laws against gambling, but gambling goes on, nevertheless. "To take a chance" is a phrase that has become part of our American language. "I'll try anything once" is another. The betting that goes on in every business office and club and community before great sports events is of course nothing but gambling. It has no interest for others, perhaps, except that those persons who want to understand the American temperament must know that gambling is our nature. It is this instinct to gamble which may be behind our gaiety. I suppose it is also behind our ability to take our losses with a grin instead of with fury. It is certainly behind our volatility. When everything in life can be reduced to a matter of taking a chance, life itself cannot be too serious. We are not a serious-minded people. We had rather go to a show than to hear a sermon, and we want our literature lively rather than sad. Pain we deplore but we avoid it rather than try to cure it. We ourselves have not known much pain. Suffering among us has been individual and rare rather than national and general. Therefore others must not expect of us any profound understanding of what it means to be a subject nation or a hungry nation or a nation in danger. Until we ourselves experience these things, we cannot understand them. Certainly it does not make us very well loved just now to be almost the only nation in the world that has not suffered, and doubtless there are people who would like to see us suffer. But nations are like individuals—they have to live their lives and none is to blame for the age into which it was born, early or late. A boy of ten is not to be blamed because he is not a man of fifty. He will behave as a ten-year-old wherever he is for he cannot be more responsible than his age allows him to be.

I feel this very much in my own contacts with Americans. When we speak of what is happening in other countries it is often very hard for Americans to understand these events, even when they know the facts about them. Facts alone can tell so little. Facts are useful only to those who know what they mean in terms of actual experience. We Americans often have all the facts and yet we do not know, because we cannot understand. We are so young that we even think we do know, because we have the facts. But our behaviour shows that we do not know. Where facts are partial, of course we know even less. Our facts about life in Russia, for example, are very partial. Our facts about India and Korea, even about China and Europe, are only partial. This is not entirely our fault. We have little access to facts in many of these countries. We are, therefore, subject to propaganda on one side or another. Knowing that much of what we hear is propaganda, our people are increasingly sceptical about what they hear from other countries. This scepticism is tending to make Americans feel that since nothing can be relied on in the way of information they may as well busy themselves in their own affairs and forget the outside world.

The Atom Bomb

And yet no American today can forget the world, however much he desires to do so. The atomic bomb has brought us all into terrible nearness, through common danger. A letter today from a reader says very sensibly, "the only thing to do with the atomic bomb is to decide not to use it." I see by the morning newspapers here in my village that it is also the suggestion from Russia—that we all promise not to use the bomb and not to make it. I think this is the practical solution. Of course it is practical only if people trust one another. One's promise is no good if the others cannot trust him. The basic trouble in the world today is perhaps that no one trusts anyone. Certainly the letters that come to me from all parts of the world in answer to these articles convince me that we Americans are

(Continued on Page 4)

Sirdar J. J. Singh, President India League of America, New York

Sleepwalking: Facts And Fancies

Sleepwalkers Can Hurt Themselves

By A SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

The recent case of a Leeds boy who walking in his sleep jumped fifteen feet from his bedroom window without waking shows the extraordinary powers of concentration achieved by the sleepwalker.

For centuries sleepwalkers were regarded with superstition and almost fear and many myths about them gained circulation. To-day, although the whole mechanism of sleepwalking is not fully understood, we know that a great many of the popular beliefs about sleepwalking are incorrect and in some instances the opposite of the truth.

Intense Concentration

There was the popular idea, still widely held, that a sleepwalker will die if suddenly awoken. It is quite incorrect. There is the possibility of psychological harm if a sleepwalker is rudely awakened and it is kinder to lead him back to bed. In actual fact it is generally extremely hard to waken a sleepwalker. This is because of his great concentration. The "walking" is the result of intense concentration on the fulfilment of a desire and sleepwalkers will sometimes go to extraordinary lengths to attain their objective.

The boy's jump from a window is a case in point. sometimes this concentration will lead to actions which are "insane" in the sense that the sleepwalker would not attempt them when he was awake. We are all familiar with stories of sleepwalkers climbing along narrow parapets and even walking into rivers. Some years ago a girl, under treatment for sleepwalking, managed to get out of her room and walk along a parapet at the top of a high block of flats in London, being rescued only with great difficulty. It is almost certain that if she had woken, she would have fallen.

Often these "daring" acts of sleepwalkers result in injury and even death. It is quite a mistaken idea that sleepwalkers, like drunken people, are mysteriously "protected" and cannot harm themselves. There have been quite a number of instancees of sleepwalkers killing themselves. Some years ago a woman walking in her sleep went straight into the Thames and was drowned. There was another case of a girl who jumped out of her window twenty feet above the ground and injured her spine.

Nervous Indifference

In the intensity of his concentration, the sleepwalker seemes indifferent to cold and pain. There are records of walkers having travelled up to twenty miles barefoot. In one case a few years ago a Suffolk boy walked half-a-mile in his naked feet and clad only in pyjamas over snow covered ground. He might have travelled much further if his parents, finding him missing from his bed, had not tracked him by his footprints in the snow and woken him.

Yet accompanying this apparent indifference to discomfort is often extreme sensitivity to obstructions and even in cunning. The boy quoted above carefully avoided some level-crossing gates and most people who have known cases of sleepwalking realise the skill with which the sleepwalker avoids obstructions and will move through a room of furniture without touching anything. An interesting case occurred some years ago of a man who took to sleepwalking. His wife placed a basin of cold water by his bed so that when he put his foot in it, he should wake up. For three nights the man woke according to his wife's plan. But on the fourth night, he rose in his sleep and carefully moved along the bed out of range of the water before touching the floor.

Most Effective Wakener

Incidentally, cold water is the most effective wakener for sleepwalkers. A deep somnambulist who remains indifferent to bright lights and loud sounds or even shaking will wake instantly with cold water. But it is not a method of wakening to be recommended. Indeed, in the case of persistent sleepwalking, medical advice is very desirable. It can be "cured" only by solving the problem which is troubling the sleepwalker so strongly that when his conscious mind is inhibited, he goes nto action to satisfy his suppressed need.

The commonest cause of sleepwalking in children is subconscious desire for greater love and affection from parents. That is why so many child sleepwalkers move towards their parents. The somnambulism often manifests itself first after the birth of a second child, when the elder may feel he is being neglected. The cure is obvious. In most cases children stop sleepwalking as suddenly as they begin.

The sleepwalker's movements are always purposeful. In some cases on awaking, the sleepwalker remembers a dream which accompanied his activities. In others he remembers nothing at all. Sometimes the purposefulness of the actions is very obvious. In some cases of children making jumps, it has appeared that the child was satisfying a desire—perhaps he was jealous of other children's greater a boldness or athletic ability, or perhaps he had been "dare"—which he could not satisfy when fully conscious.

A Strange Case

One of the strangest cases on record is that of a man who was "made" by sleepwalking. He was a Russian banker who always went to his desk and "read" papers when asleep. He had been troubled by the problem of whether to buy certain shares and decided against buying. A few days later he received a letter from his agent thanking him for instructions to buy a large block of shares. The bankers found that he had written the letter in his sleep, against his judgement when awake. Having bought, he could only wait to see what happened. The shares soared and he is reputed to have made 2½ million dollars on the deal!

Hereditary Tendency

The strangest fact about sleepwalking is that a tendency towards it seems to be hereditary. There is on record the case of a family living in Berlin. Both parents and their three children regularly met round the dining room table in their sleep, only discovering their own strange habit when one of them was accidentally woken.

In another case reported from Sydney, there was a whole family of sleepwalkers in which the procedure was for the father to go out for a walk in his pyjamas while the rest of the family did the housework! In both cases investigation showed that the parents both came from families in which there had been sleepwalkers.

To-day we know there is nothing "uncanny" or "occult" about sleepwalking. Exactly the same condition can be produced artificially with the aid of drugs or hypnotism. The condition consists essentially of the inhibition of part of the nervous system while the other part remains free. The exact mechanism of the process is not fully understood, but the conditions favourable to it happening are unrest over a problem, "brain fag"—students working for an examination are not infrequent sleepwalkers—digestive disturbances and even an overheated bedroom.

When the basic cause is removed, the sleepwalking ends. Never so far as is known is sleepwalking a symptom of a tumour or mental disease, although, of course, sufferers from mental diseases may be sleepwalkers.

In Discovering India, Nehru Discovers Himself —And You!

(Continued from Page 20)

this living reality of our dead past as Nehru has done. We are often most blind to what is most apparent and Nehru had thus to rediscover India for us in his prison cell. But with all his veneration for our heritage, he is not a blind admirer of the past. He is no Narcissist but a wide-awake critic, who analyses both the strength and weakness of his country. He confesses to a progressive deterioration of India during centuries. "The urge to life and endeavour become less, the creative spirit fades away and gives place to the imitative." He mercilessly attacks the much boosted religiosity of the Indian. "The day-to-day religion of the orthodox Hindu is more concerned with what to eat what not to eat, whom to eat with and from whom to keep away than with spiritual values. The rules and regulations of the kitchen dominate his social life." "The Muslim is fortunately free from these inhibitions but he has his own narrow codes and ceremonials, a routine which he rigorously follows, forgetting the lesson of brotherhood, which his religion taught him."

In spite of our progressive deterioration, however, we were not completely down and out, spiritually spent, when the British conquered India. Nehru firmly refutes that idea which has been sedulously fostered by British historians. In the eighteenth century India did not compare at all unfavourably with the rest of the world and, perhaps, left to herself, "she might not only have been freer and more prosperous, but also far more advanced in science and art and all that makes life worth living." "Change came to India because of the impact of the West, but it came almost in spite of the British in India."

The latter part of the book is a running commentary on the recent happenings in the country and traces the political developments up to the release of Nehru, since when he has been once again cast into the whirlpool of the present and has had no time even to look into the typescript of the book. He discusses the impact of the war on India, the role of Gandhi and Jinnah and other such current topics about which his views are well-known.

Illuminating Comments

The latter part of the book seems to have been done rather in a hurry. But it is interspersed with a number of illuminating comments on men and things. In a single paragraph, for example, he sizes up the baffling personality of Jinnah. "About his ability as a politician there is no doubt, but somehow that ability is tied up with the peculiar conditions of British rule in India today." In that one sentence is summed up no only the League leader but the politics of the last decade.

Listen again to this comment on Lord Linlithgow; "Heavy of body and slow of mind, solid as a rock and with almost a rock's lack of awareness. . . ." That's enough!

How does the "Discovery" compare with its two predecessors? It has been already noted above that it is a blend of both and many readers have complained that it has not mixed quite well. They miss the sweeping panorama of the "Glimpses" and the intimate touches of the "Autobiography" and find the "Discovery" somewhat heavy going. It may be so on the first reading, thanks to the vast range of the subject and the wealth of knowledge which Nehru has brought to bear on it. The authorities cited make a formidable list by themselves though, I may add, even the quotations are a marvel of discrimination and taste.

It should be remembered, however, that "the Discovery of India" is not a bedside book. It does not sing a lullaby but rouses one to a new awareness. One has to read it—and read it once again—to relish it throughly. It is easily the most moture of Nehru's literary creations. The reader will search in vain for the acidulous comments which made the "Autobiography" such a piquant reading. (Remember the likening of the Indian Liberals to the lady who could never be raped, because she was always willing?). But he will find massive strength, and dignity as well as vibrant feeling in the "Discovery". Its perusal becomes an inspiring and exciting quest because it is not only India which Nehru has discovered in these 700 pages. He has also discovered himself—and each one of us along with himself, for are we not all the children of India—collectively India herself?

HYSTERIA—OR OPPRESSION?

(Continued from Page 19)

tired of too much physical comforts and too little intellectual food,—who have too much money and leisure, and too little to do. Note Maupassant's description of a hysterical woman. "There was nothing the matter with her except that she had one of those little feminine ailments from which pretty and rich women frequently suffer—slight anaemia, an attack of nerves, and a suspicion of fatigue."

Among the upper middle classes also, this is not an uncommon malady. Wherever woman is frustrated and prevented from growing to her full stature, her mind seeks an outlet and relief through hysteria. But comparatively speaking, the middle-class woman is better off than her too poor and too rich sisters. It is the educated and cultured women of the middle classes who have mustered courage to shake off their many-sided slavery and the miseries of her ill-equipped and handicapped sisters. Fully equipped with education and intellectual courage, and inspired by the zeal for "the cause", it is this class of women who are slowly trying to break loose from the chains that have always kept India's womanhood in bondage. Inspired by their noble example and zeal, the other classes too have followed suit. This sudden courage, independent thinking and fearless attitude of woman must have stunned many a man, enraged and annoyed others, and surprised and embarrassed still others. But what count are the tributes of men like Pt. Nehru: "Most of us menfolk were in prison. And then a remarkable thing happened. Our women came to the front and took charge of the struggle,—there was an avalanche of them, which took not only the British Government but their own menfolk by surprise. It was not only the display of courage and daring, but what was even more surprising was the organizational power they showed. Never can I forget the thrill that came to us, the enormous pride in the women of India that filled us. We could hardly talk about all this among ourselves for our hearts were full and our eyes were dim with tears."

There are plenty of obstacles in our path but then, "blessed are obstacles, by them do we grow." "From this nettle danger, we pluck the flower safety." Let man and woman share the great duties of life side by side. That is the only way to lighten man's cares and to realise woman's true self.

PARTING MESSAGE TO INDIA

By Louis Fischer

"I hope you will contribute to the freedom of India and to the freedom of Indians in India", wrote down the author whenever he was asked for an autograph or a message during his recent visit to this country. He adds in amplification: "Indians could be slaves in a free India. They would be slaves if an independent India became a dictatorship."

KARACHI, JULY 30th,

One goes to a place for the first time in order to go there a second time. On this second trip to India, I learned more because I had learned something during my first stay in 1942. The most important thing I learned was to like the Indian people.'

Four years ago, I established contact with many fine persons but I did not succeed in establishing an emotional bond with the Indian nation as a whole. India remained a "problem" to me, I was passionately eager to see the problem solved for the sake of India and humanity. But my relationship to India was intellectual and political.

How I played with a baby girl of two and found myself hoping she would grow up in a free, happy land. I walked in a poor middle-class district and saw boys and girls of ten or twelve going to school, their clothes white and simple, their sandals worn, but their hair well kept, their faces bright and such eyes! Big, white and brown eyes reflecting a desire and ability to live.

"Gandhi Weddings"

A man came to me in Poona and told me of his sorrows in a personal, intimate way which was impressive in its honesty. Everywhere I met unspoiled, unsophisticated, strong people. At lunches and dinners in private homes, I met Indians whose mental grasp, conversational ability, executive capacity and breadth of outlook compared favourably with the best in the world. In cities like Bombay, I had a sense of the dynamic energy in the mass, of their vitality despite their suffering.

Marathi peasants who came to meetings to listen to Jaya Prakash impressed me with their patience. They longed to hear a word that would justify their blind faith. A larger number of these peasants must be laden with conservatism and superstition. But I felt they could easily be persuaded to help themselves by following self-less leadership.

In the West, we have an idea that an old country like India will experience as much difficulty in making changes as an old man does in altering his habits. That is a challenge. Peasants told me that to avoid falling into lifelong indebtedness, they introduced "Gandhi weddings" which cost about five rupees. Let the youth of India go into the villages to popularize this and similar tradition breaking procedures.

Peasants And Strikers

I talked to only a few peasants and that through an interpreter. But their psychological attitudes gave birth in me to a faith that a powerful enough tractor could churn up the hard baked soil of India's backwardness and sow it with the fruitful seed of modern progress. Is there a plan for the necessary revolutions in Indian agriculture? A concrete, detailed plan? Could not work on it start immediately before independence? Could not some organization establish and operate a model village? Its day to day activities would be as interesting to India as reports on any international conference or political negotiations.

I was impressed by the solidarity among the working men. In the Posts and Telegraph strike, the authorities asked for blacklegs, but none came. The strike, I know, was disastrous to business and other affairs. But those who were resentful must remember that whereas in Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, Soviet Russia and Franco Spain, the Government began by denying workers the right to strike, it ended by denying all rights to all citizens. Strikes can be obviated only by timely action in advance of trouble

When I saw the wages figures of the Posts and Telegraph employees, I did not wonder that they went on strike. The employers of India, whether official or private, should take a leaf out of the book of American capitalists; the more they pay their workers, the more they get out of their workers. Employers cheat themselves when they pay wages on which an employee remains underfed, poorly clothed and badly housed. Such an employee is not an effective producer. Employers also cheat their nation when they pay low wages. No country prospers when its workers do not prosper.

A Facile Excuse

India, I felt, is wasting its resources. It is short of water and yet it lets water run out to the sea. It is short of everything labour can produce, and yet, it has many millions of unemployed. It has money in gold and silver and jewels that are unemployed. It has land that is underemployed. It has brains that are underemployed. This is a pure loss and a criminal waste.

British imperialism is to blame. That is true, but that is also an all too facile excuse for doing nothing. Indians could have done and should now do more than they have. After all, some assets have been created. The time has come to shake off the shackles. They are worn thin already. India must believe in herself and be true to herself. She should borrow from the West but not copy the West. Just at present, the West is poor in spiritual leadership, so poor that it has none to lend. The west has more technique than morality. India has a morality of her own. In accepting the western technique, there is no necessity for abandoning the Indian morality. I do not accept all of Gandhi's teachings, but it stands above all for honesty and morality in public affairs. I wish the West could listen to him. I trust India will not turn away from him.

The Message

Often in the past month, I have been asked for my autograph and "a message, please" When I wrote the message it was usually a variation of this theme; "I hope you will contribute to the freedom of India and to the freedom of Indians in India." Indians could be slaves in a free India. They would be slaves if an independent India became a dictatorship.

I was deeply moved by the relationship which the Indians have manifested towards me. It is I think a relationship to one who is a friend because he has understood. India has many friends abroad. They know, as I feel profoundly, that the world cannot be happy while four-hundred million Indians are unhappy.

Many Englishmen have grown rich on India. But far more Englishmen and far more people throughout the world are poorer spiritually because of the bondage in which India has been held. All free men are dragged down by the chains of slaves.

I trust that the Indians will not by their own stupid divisions prolong the suffering of the Indians. A united India can have freedom immediately. Those who divide her keep her in chains.

With these very inadequate words, which conceal many tender emotions, I bid India farewell and fly on to other messes in Palestine and in Europe.

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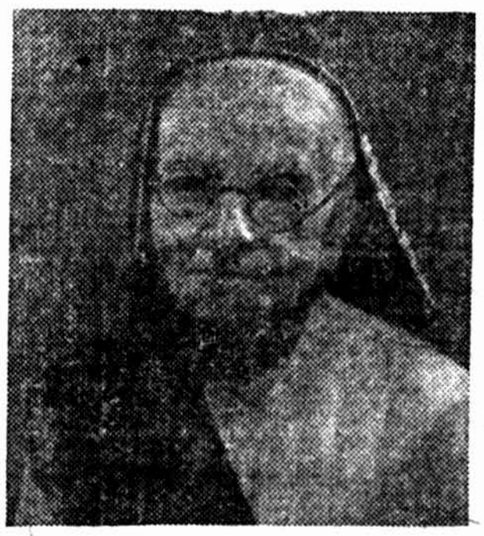


Miss Bachoobai A. F. Moos

We regret to announce the death, at the age of 97, of Miss Bachoobai A. F. Moos, a champion of female education, and principal of the Girton High School for Girls, Bombay. Educated at the Fort Christian School. Miss Moos founded her pet institution over which she presided, in 1888, to cater for the education of Parsi girls at a time when female education was an innovation. Thousands of Parsis, many of whom have made a name in the various fields of social life, passed through the portals of the Girton School, under the maternal care of this nonagenarian lady, who continued in her charge till the closing hours of the school on Tuesday, when she died at 6 p.m.

In 1932, her grateful pupils presented her with a purse of about Rs. 10,000/- from which The Miss Moos Educational Trust was formed, distributing an annual prize of Rs. 200/- to the matriculate standing first among Parsi female candidates.

In recognition of her great services, Government conferred upon her the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal three years back. Her life is a moral worthy of emulation.

British Trade Mission To China

LONDON, Aug. 2 (Reuter): Sir Leslie Boyce, the Industrialist and former Member of the Parliament, is to lead the British Trade Mission to China, states the Board of Trade. Sir Leslie Boyce will also be responsible for transport questions.

Other members will be Mr. F. A. Bristow (Foodstuffs), Mr. D. Maxwell Swift (Heavy Electrical Industries), Mr. A. H Carmichaell (Light Engineering), Mr. Roger Heyworth (General Merchanting). Mr. H. D. Morgan (Consulting Engineer) and Mr. F. F. [illegible]nterbottom (Textiles).

It is hoped the party will leave for China about the middle of September. They will study methods of developing trade between China and Britain.

Cripps Ordered Rest

LONDON, August 2 (Reuter). Sir Stafford Cripps President of the Board of Trade and member of the Cabinet Mission to India, has been ordered by doctors to rest it is officially announced tonight. He will spend August in Switzerland "in order to receive recuperative treatment," the announcement adds.

Sir Stafford is suffering from overwork and overstrain.

Toward the end of the British Cabinet Mission's stay in India, Lady Cripps flew out to join Sir Stafford, who was in hospital there with overstrain.

Our Delhi Letter

Squander Mania Seizes Central Govt.

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI,

The Government of India's squander mania is something colossal. It has become an incurable cancer. It will go only when the present "Caretakers" are replaced by people's representatives at the helm of Indian affairs. The Government of India explain this squander-mania by claiming that the only way to avert economic chaos in this country is to maintain the war level of public expenditure. This may be so but such expenditure should be on productive projects, designed to raise the country's wealth and per capita income of an average man, and not on pampering parasites. I will illustrate my point.

The Government of India has set an organization for the re-settlement of ex-servicemen, the budgeted expenditure of which on the civil side is over six crores of rupees a year.

Killing Time

A huge bloc of buildings almost equal to that of the Food Department houses this still under-developed organisation. Finely painted name-plates on green surface shine outside each room inside which high-class furniture and files are arranged as it were a great show or exhibition. Groups of officers and ministerial staff are seen constantly walking about in corridors, presumably to kill time. Conferences have become a fashionable institution devised by the protagonists of escapism. Here officers met to give exercise to their lungs or hear their own voices. This is called coordination. Hours are literally wasted at these conferences with little or no result. The Re-settlement Directorate, likewise, has Conferences. Conferences, in its case are necessary because it does pretty little work otherwise.

In the month of June, according to its own Report, the Organisation "placed" 6,457 men. The Report says that number of men found work or whose registration was cancelled in June numbered 8,915. This device will prevent anyone to know how many men were actually found work. But supposing all the 8,915 men were found work, it compares very unfavourably with the cost of organisation or the number of releases from the Army. The Resettlement branch of the Organisation costs the Indian Tax-payer Rs. 1,30,73,300 a year or about eleven lakhs of rupees a month. The released personnel would have blessed the authorities, if this sum was distributed amongst them.

Then again, with this sum, the Government of India could have provided posts with undreamt of salaries to 6,457 who were placed by the Organisation. Lastly, the number of releases from the Army has averaged 75,000 men per month. There is therefore a very wide gap between the number released from the Army and the number "placed" by the Organisation the gap being just little less than seventy thousand men. The Government of India's release target is one and a half million men by October 1946. The Government for the current year has budgeted for the Re-Settlement Directorate an expenditure of over sixty million rupees. This expenditure is expected to increase next year. If for argument's sake an average of 7,000 men were placed per month, the cost of placing works out at Rs. 714 per head. According to reports, even these figures are manipulated and number of men actually found work is exceedingly small.

Crores Spent On Simla Residential Quarters

Crores For Lebensraum

Secondly, the Government of India literally spent crores to build office and residential accommodation at Simla during the War. Almost the whole of accommodation at Simla is lying locked up. Meanwhile, plans are in formulative stage to construct more residential and office accommodation at New Delhi at an estimated cost of nearly ten crores of rupees. Construction of the projected buildings will certainly give employment not to ex-servicemen but to labourers from Rajputana. It will also make the rich P.W.D. Contractors and Engineers richer. But it will not be productive work in the sense of increasing India's wealth, unless creation of files were regarded wealth. Surely there are large number of Government of India's attached offices, like Survey Organisations which could be permanently located at Simla, thereby relieving pressure on space in New Delhi. The tendency today however is to locate every department or its attached officers in Delhi regardless of its need or the expenditure it involves.

This type of public expenditure, it will be recognised breeds parasites and is bound to disrupt the economic life of India. It may maintain the already inflated artificial standard of living of the officers and ministerial staff in the Government of India without touching the fringe of the real problem, namely the poverty of Indian masses. A determined effort at retrenchment in the Government of India is the only solution of the problem.

Thirdly the Disposals Directorate is disposing of India's war surplus, the value of which runs into hundred of crores. Firstly, knowledgeable persons allege that the inventory of goods is not correctly made. It generally under-states the item in stock. It is alleged here that, say one hundred pieces of some item are shown only as sixty pieces and the balance is sold out otherwise. It is presumed that as goods belong to the people of India, the people of India have perfect right to dispose them off in any way they like. And nobody can dispute that people who make inventories or are alleged to sell them otherwise are not people of India. It is wrong to assume that the Government of India stands for the largest amount of good of the largest number of people. The good may be largest, but it is of the smallest number of people. The theory obviously is that smallest number represents the people and is therefore the people.

Profiteering Patriot

Reverting to disposals, the goods now being disposed of were purchased after careful cost accounting, which included a fair margin of profit. They are being sold today by open tender system in which the bulk purchaser gets cheaper rates. Here element of cost does not enter into the deal. The trader supplied these goods at fair margin of profit. But a trader is a patriot, a profiteering patriot. He does it in the service of his Motherland. As for the Government, its cost accounting machinery presumably has been disbanded or liquidated. There must be some retrenchment somewhere.

There is yet another aspect of this Disposals problem. These war surpluses are disposed off without fixing their selling prices. I have two cases in mind. American Jeeps were recently sold by the Government at Rs. 2,000 a piece. They are being retailed today by their purchasers at Rs. 4,000 a piece, a modest profit of 100 per cent.

Khaki woollen serge was recently sold at Rs. 6 a yard. The coming months will show at what price it is retailed but presumption is that the retail price will not be less than four times its purchase price. If the Government could fix the retail price of parachute silk, surely it could also fix the retail price of woollen cloth. But the Government of India is a corporate body and as such has no imagination. It is governed by rules, which presumably do not provide for fixing retail prices of war surpluses.

A Dignified Order

The most dignified order of chaprasis has been a landmark in the Government of India. It is often said that the Government of India is run by Punjabis, Madrasis and Chaprasis. Chaprasis have their code of conduct. A chaprasi should be seen but not heard just as his master should be heard but not seen. The Head Chaprasi or "Jamadar" attached to a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council is an institution in himself. Just as a Governorship is a dream of every Indian Civil Servant so also a member's Jamadarship is a dream of every chaprasi in the Government of India. This most coveted post is reached by years of service, efficiency and promotion and even intrigues. And just as an Indian Civil Servant returns after a Governorship so also a chaprasi retires after he reaches the pinnacle of fame and name as a Member's Jamadar. Right upto the beginning of the war, a Jamadar conducted himself with dignity. He sat alone outside the office room of his master. When spoken to he replied in whispers. Sometimes he spoke of the masters he had served and of their idiosyncrasies. He never ran and seldom walked fast the stately Jamadar of the Government of India.

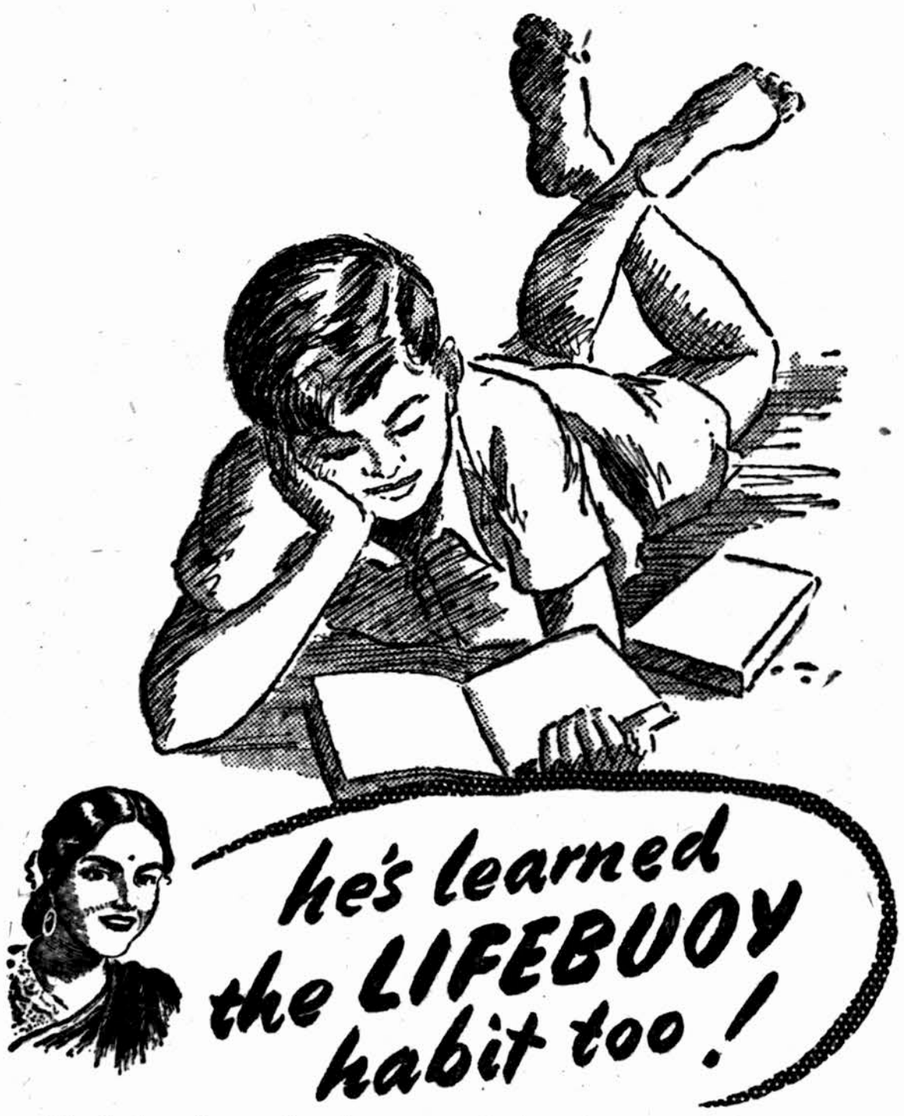
Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai's Jamadar was a United Provinces recruit. He has snow-white moustaches and had great charm about him. Sir James Grigg's Jamadar could talk English. The old guard, however is fast disappearing. They are being elbowed out by a light Brigade of Storm Troopers. The Secretariat is flooded with boy chaprasis of fifteen or over. They lack the grace, dignity and poise of old order. They are not seasoned. They lack the stately gait, so characteristic a feature of the old School. The Members and some Secretaries have the last remnants of the Old Guard. With their passing away will pass a great institution in the Government of India.

Let me explain why the old stately type of chaprasis has disappeared. In the old days supply always exceeded demand and therefore their selection was made with great care. The war destroyed the balance. On the one hand, Lord Linlithgow's expansion created an unprecedented demand for chaprasis. On the other hand the best of the potential recruits were enlisted in India's Defence Forces. It will be thus seen while the demand for chaprasis increased to unprecedented heights their source of supply was nearly sucked out by the army. The Government of India, had therefore to fall back on young boys who are now recruited in ever larger numbers.

Quota System

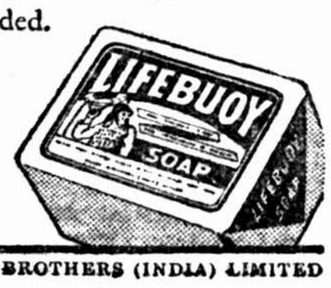
I may explain that a Member is entitled to four Chaprasis and a Jamadar; a Secretary is entitled to three chaprasis and a Jamadar; a Joint Secretary to two chaprasis but no jamadar and the others to one chaprasi only. There were seven members before the War, which number was increased by 1944 to fifteen. with this increase the number of Jamadars and chaprasis was increased from 35 to 75. It meant promotions for many chaprasis and new recruitment for many others. This is responsible for the invasion of the Secretariat by young Storm Troopers. They are noisy and chatty. They play about in corridors and the din of their chatter has compelled the Finance Department to put up notices demanding silence in corridors. I am told that efficiency has suffered. Many a time files are lost in transit.

It will be a good idea if the Re-settlement Director-General Nawab M.A. Gurmani organised a training school for Chaprasis as a part of his Organisation. It will pay dividends because it will provide better class of chaprasis for the Government offices. Age and dignity and little training are assets for efficiency in work.



He is learning a lot just now, but nothing that will stand him in better stead than the daily habit of using Lifebuoy Soap. His mother can be proud and happy that her lessons have given him protection against "dirt-danger"—danger which is everywhere ready to attack the unguarded.

Lifebuoy is more than a good soap — it's a good habit



L. 77-50 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

STRIKE PAY FOR POSTMEN

Sardar's Assurance To Leaders

Advises Workers To Respect Dalvi-Prasad Agreement

Final Decision To Resume Duty To Be Taken To-day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, at a meeting with the representatives of the Postal strikers today, strongly advised the strikers to abide by the agreement arrived at between Mr. Krishna Prasada and Mr. Dalvi yesterday. The strikers appear to be convinced of the wisdom of the Sardar's advice, and in all probability, they will resume work on Monday, August 5.

The final decision whether or not to continue the strike will be taken tomorrow afternoon, when a general body meeting of the Bombay Postmen and Lowergrade Staff Union will be held.

SARDAR'S ASSURANCE

Mr. V. G. Dalvi, General Secretary of the All-India Postmen, Lowergrade Staff and R. M. S. Union, and twenty-five other representatives of the postal strikers met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at his residence this evening to seek the latter's advice on the strike position. Sardar Patel impressed upon them the need for their returning to work immediately. He advised the strikers' representatives not to listen to the propaganda of interested parties or persons, but to abide by the agreement reached between Mr. Krishna Prasada and Mr. Dalvi on behalf of the strikers yesterday. Sardar Patel assured the strikers that he would see that the demand for the payment of the wages for the strike period, was satisfactorily met.

The Sardar pointed out that if the strikers continued the strike, they were likely to lose prestige and it might also alienate public sympathy towards them.

Mr. Dalvi, after the meeting, expressed confidence that the strikers would go back to work on Monday.

Mr. Dalvi said that in addition to the striking postal employees in Bombay, those in Poona as well as in other provinces, with the exception of Bengal and Assam, would also abide by the decision which would be taken at to-morrow's meeting in Bombay.

Mr. Dalvi told a representative of this paper, that he had got definite assurance from Sardar Patel that the issue over the payment of the wages for the strike period would be satisfactorily met.

"Leave that matter completely to me" was the reply given by the Sardar when he raised the issue at to-day's meeting.

Mr. Dalvi opined that in view of the heavy work that the postal staff would have to do owing to accumulation of work, it was important that they should be satisfied on this important issue. He added that it was desirable in the interests of the public and the Government, that the strikers should go back to work with a feeling of contentment.

CONGRESS SUPPORT TO POSTAL STRIKERS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in a letter to the representatives of the strikers, sends his best wishes to the strikers and gives them the full support of the Congress at all times. In the course of the letter he congratulates Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa and Mr. Dalvi on their efforts to end the strike. He commends the strikers on the peaceful manner in which they conducted the strike. The letter was sent soon after Mr. Dalvi had called off the strike on Friday.

The following is the full text of the letter, translated into English from the original Gujarati:

"The public are very glad to learn that the strike of the postmen has ended to-day after three weeks. The public of Bombay had to suffer a great deal on account of the strike. In business also, they had to suffer great hardships. Yet the public of Bombay have shown great sympathy towards the strikers. The main reason for this is that the postmen conducted the strike very peacefully and in a grand manner.

The postmen also had to suffer considerable hardships.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa in spite of ill-health took great pains to bring the strike to a peaceful and honourable end. The Secretary of the Postmen's Union, Mr. Dalvi, also after great efforts and tact has brought the strike to an end. For this they both deserve to be congratulated.

On the whole, postmen have secured as much as was possible to get and efforts are being continued to secure what has remained. The Congress has helped as much as it could to secure justice to the postal employees and they may rest assured that it will continue to do so in future. To all the strikers I offer my best wishes."

TEXT OF PAKWASA'S MESSAGE

BOMBAY, August 3. (A.P.I.: The two messages one from Sardar Patel and the other from Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa which were read out at yesterday's meeting of Bombay postmen and lowergrade staff union including R.M.S. have been released to the Press.

The following is the text of Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa's message:—

"I regret that owing to ill-health I am unable to come amongst you and speak to you. For several days your leader Mr. V. G. Dalvi has striven hard to fight for your rights. As a result of his strenuous fight you have got several of your demands satisfied. As for the other demands he is continuing his efforts. By the Adjudicator's Award and the further concessions announced by Government, together with the satisfaction of many of your demands your position has certainly improved. You must also remember these things are an interim relief. From the beginning of next year your pay scales, leave, rules, etc., will stand revised and improved. You have, therefore, done well in terminating the strike. My advice to you is to work honestly and hard as you have been doing, trust your leader and follow his advice and do nothing by which you may lose public support and goodwill. May God bless you all."

DELHI CONTINUES STRIKE

NEW DELHI, August 3, (A.P.I.): The Delhi postmen at a meeting held this evening decided not to call off the strike as long as the question of their pay during the strike period was not favourably considered by the Government.

There was no change in the strike situation in Delhi and New Delhi to-day.

LUCKNOW SERVICES RESTORED

Official reports say that the Telephone Exchange in Lucknow has resumed full service.

PUNJAB RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

LAHORE, August 3 (API): Restrictions on the posting of unregistered articles for places in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. Circle which includes the Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Delhi provinces, have been removed, says a 'communique' issued by the Postmaster-General, Punjab this afternoon.

Such articles will, however, be accepted at the counter of the post offices.

Letter boxes both at the General Post Office and at the branch post offices in the city continue to remain sealed.

DHARWAR SITUATION

HUBLI, August 3 (API): The postal strike situation in the district of Dhar-

(Continued on Page 16.)

PARIS CONFERENCE PLENARY SESSION

"India Against Any Form Of Colonial Exploitation"

Runganadhan Pleads For Justice And Human Rights For Territories Under Italian Rule

PARIS, AUGUST, 3, (REUTER): THE SIXTH PLENARY SESSION OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE OPENED IN LUXEMBOURG PALACE AT 4-10 P.M. TO-DAY. THE FIRST SPEAKER WAS SIR SAMUEL RUNGANADHAN, THE CHIEF INDIAN DELEGATE.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE EXPLAINED

Sir Samuel Runganadhan declared: "The feeling of the people of India is strongly against continuance of any form of Colonial exploitation. It would be a bitter blow to them if arrangements, made for the disposition of the territories formerly under Italian rule were not such as they believe to be in accord with justice and human rights and with the mutual interest of all countries in the region having close ties with it.

"Real stability and real prosperity can only be assured in North and East Africa by the establishment of a system which will lead to the earliest possible grant of Self-Government to these peoples".

India did not desire to make demands which would prevent impoverished countries from making a reasonable economic recovery. He had no doubt that the Conference would be successful.

CHAIRMANSHIP TO ROTATE AMONG "BIG FOUR"

The Paris Conference Rules Committee ended four and a half hours' discussion on the election of the Conference Chairman, this afternoon, by agreeing without a vote to the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' proposal that the Chairmanship rotate among Britain, Russia, the United States, France and China.

The proposal was accepted after members had rejected, by 12 votes to eight, with one abstention, a Dutch amendment that would have left the Conference free to elect its own chairman.

Mr. James F. Byrnes, the U.S. Secretary of State, intervened in the debate, to-day, declaring that he was more interested in the Peace Conference sending forward recommendations than who was to preside over its sessions.

Dr. Wang Shih Chieh (China) agreed to the principle involved in the amendment, but said that for practical reasons China would support the suggestion of the "Big Four".

Countries voting for the amendment were Brazil, Australia, Belgium, Greece, India, New Zealand, Holland and South Africa.

Countries voting against the amendment were United States, Byelo-Russia, Canada, China, France, Britain, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, Russia, and Yugoslavia, Ethiopia abstained.

Eager To Serve Mother Country

Jayakar On Declining Of Paris Invitation

KARACHI, Aug. 3 (A.P.I.): Dr. M. R. Jayakar returned to Karachi from England, to-day, and later left for Bombay.

Asked why he declined the invitation to attend the Paris Peace Conference, Dr. Jayakar said that after careful consideration, he felt that AT THIS CRITICAL TIME WHEN THE FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA WAS BEING FRAMED, IT WOULD BE BETTER IF HE CAME BACK TO INDIA AND PLACED HIS SERVICES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COUNTRY.

Dr. Jayakar was surprised that his nomination paper to stand as a candidate to the Constituent Assembly was not received in time. He said he promptly sent his acceptance of the Congress invitation by air mail before date and followed it immediately by speedy cable to that effect.

"LABOUR DOING ITS BEST"

Indicating the present trend of opinion about India among the British, Dr. Jayakar said: "On the part of prominent Englishmen, especially those having no commercial or other interests in India, there is a genuine desire to see India free, and in this respect the Labour Government has received a strong mandate and is doing its best. It was upto India to make this transfer smooth by not quarrelling among themselves.

Wavell To Go Ahead

Constituent Assembly To Be Convened Soon After New Govt. Takes Offices

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3

"What Next?" is still the question which is being discussed here. Lord Wavell, having invited Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru to nominate their representatives to the quotas allotted to the League and the Congress, is still awaiting their replies. This reply as far as the Congress is concerned will not be available till its Working Committee considers the Viceroy's invitation and expresses itself upon it. Lord Wavell is still striving for a Congress-League coalition, notwithstanding the League's Bombay resolution and Sardar Patel's statement of yesterday. Inclusion by Congress of a non-League Mussalman in the Executive Council still remains the principal hurdle. But unlike the June negotiations, Lord Wavell has given complete liberty to both parties to nominate their teams and the official view here is that Lord Wavell is determined to go ahead with the reconstitution of his Interim Centre on the basis laid down in the statement of June 16 with both or any of the two parties whichsoever accepts his invitation. As for the Constituent Assembly, Lord Wavell will convene the preliminary session soon after Interim Government takes Office.

JINNAH'S THREAT IS FOR CONGRESS

S. K. Patil Says It Won't Delay The Coming Of Freedom

BOMBAY, Saturday:

"Mr. Jinnah's threat of direct action is only designed against the Indian National Congress which is the most powerful organisation in the country today. The long-suffering people of India are now on the threshold of freedom and the short-sighted efforts of the Muslim League cannot be expected to delay or nullify the coming of freedom to any great extent," said Mr. S. K. Patil replying to a welcome address presented to him by the Young Men's Hindu Association this evening.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, who presided, paid tributes to the services rendered by Mr. Patil to the province and the country "as the redoubtable chief of the B.P.C.C."

Jawahar & C. R. To Visit Ceylon

MADRAS, August 3 (UPI): Mr. A. Aziz of the Ceylon Indian Congress arrived here from Bombay and left immediately for Ceylon by air.

Interviewed by the 'United Press' Mr. Aziz said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Rajagopalachari would be proceeding to Ceylon early in September.

LIVERPOOL, August 3 (Reuter). The Cunard White Star Liner "Mauretania" (35,677 tons) reached Liverpool last night after a record run from Singapore made in just over 16 days.

Indian Troops For Basra

Not Going Into Persia Except In Grave Emergency

NEW DELHI, August 2 (A.P.I.): In order that they may be at hand for the protection, should circumstances demand it, of Indian, British and Arab lives, and in order to safeguard Indian and British interests in South Persia, troops are being sent from India to Basra, says a press communique.

There are many hundreds of Indians employed in the oilfields and refineries in South Persia and India depends largely on this source for her vital supplies of petrol. There is no question of troops going into Persia, except in the case of grave emergency which, it is hoped, will not occur.

India Office Explains

LONDON, August 2. (Reuter): The India Office in London commenting on the New Delhi announcement that troops are being sent from India to Basra stated: "No question of troops going into Persia arises, and the India office had hoped that a statement to this effect would have been included in the official communique".

THEY ARE NOT REINFORCEMENTS

Truth About Troops Being Sent To Basra

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter): British and Indian troops being sent to Basra are not reinforcements, a Foreign Office spokesman stated in London to-day. He added that an equivalent number of troops are to be withdrawn from the forces already in Iraq.

The decision to send Indian troops to Basra was taken after high-level consultations between the British and Indian Governments, according to well-informed quarters in London. The decision does not mean that the situation is regarded as having worsened appreciably during the past day or so. The fact the Government of India made the announcement and that Indian army troops are involved was obvious, because India had the greatest interest in what had happened and what was likely to happen in that area, Reuter was told to-day.

The Government of India in an addendum early to-day to its communique last night announcing dispatch of troops to the Iraq port of Basra stated "there is no question of the troops going into Persia except in case of grave emergency which we hope will not occur".

Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, is 40 miles from the South Persian town of Abadan where are the main refineries of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., on which India largely depends for her vital supplies of petrol.

Last night's Government of India communique said that the troops were being sent "in order that they may be at hand for the protection, should circumstances demand it, of Indian, British and Arab lives and in order to safeguard Indian and British interests in South Persia".

BIHAR TO FORM VILLAGE COMMITTEES

PATNA, August 2 (A.P.I.): A Press Note issued by the Bihar Government on the distribution of essential commodities to the consumers, says:

"The central point in the policy of the Government regarding the supply of essential commodities to the consumers is the formation, all over the province, of village committees. Government believe that unless these committees are organised, the supply of cloth and other necessities are bound to suffer from serious difficulties and also corruption.

Pending the formation of the village committees, the press note adds, the District Magistrates and the Sub-Divisional Officers have upon themselves the responsibility of reaching the essential commodities to the consumers.

BALL-POINT PENS FOR INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.

Theodore Bennahum vice-President of Reynolds Pen Company left to-day via Trans-world Airlines for the United Kingdom to establish a factory to produce ball-point pens for markets logically served from that area.

Mr. Bennahum was elected President of Reynolds Export Inc. according to Milton Reynolds, Chairman of the parent company.

In recent weeks ocean freight savings were sacrificed to expedite large shipments by air to Ralli Brothers of Bombay to supply immediate demands for the new ball pen in India.

Industrial Expansion Through Electricity

National Planning Sub-Committee's Plea For State Control Of Power And Coal

BOMBAY, August 2, (A.P.I.): "Hydro-Electric development is indispensable for Indian industrial expansion", says the report of the Sub-Committee on Power and Fuel appointed by the National Planning Committee.

The report emphasises the need for a definite National Power policy by the State and explains the implications of the industrialisation policy adopted by the National Planning Committee. It considers Power development to be the most vital factor in industrialisation.

No Subordination To Commercial Interests

The Sub-Committee make out a case for state control for Power development and for existing Power companies, discuss the present high rates for energy and their causes, and propose remedies.

"The guiding principle in laying down a National fuel policy should be the interest of the nation as a whole which should be supreme and should not be allowed to be subordinated to commercial interests", state the Sub-Committee and make the following principal recommendations:

"The Government of India should establish a geophysical prospecting department and carry on an intensive search for petroleum sources in the country;

"All restrictions—legal and economic—likely to impede the development of the Power Alcohol Industry, should be removed;

"Propaganda work should be started to replace kerosene by non-edible vegetable oils and alcohol for lighting purposes;

"The power alcohol industry should be developed on an All-India basis under State Control."

"According to the Red Book published by the National Planning Committee, the industrial output of India is to be increased 2 to 3 times within the next few years and five to six times ultimately", says the report explaining the implications of the Industrialisation Policy of the National Planning Committee.

"From the total industrial output contemplated therein, the total energy production in India from machinery has to be increased by at least 25,000 million units within the next few years, most of which can come only from electrical power.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL ELECTRIC PLANTS

"According to our estimate", the Sub-Committee state, "about twelve million units of energy should be electrical and this would require installation of additional electrical plants with a total capacity of about three million killowatts assuming that the load factor can be improved. According to our investigations the capacity of total electrical plants at present installed is about one point 15 million kilowatts and the capital invested amounts to 90 crores of rupees. The total capital required for the development work we have in view would be about 240 crores of rupees."

The total water power resources capable of practical development is estimated by the Sub-Committee at five and a half million kilowatts "which shows that less than ten per cent of the water power resources of India has been developed. "The installed capacity of steam electric plants in India is estimated at about seven lakhs kilowatts "and this may probably increase to about eight lakh kilowatts during the next five years."

Asserting that hydro-electric development is indispensable for Indian industrial development, the Sub-Committee point out that electricity can be produced either from coal or from water power and explains that in India an average of 1.5 lbs. of coal is required for a unit of electricity. "Twenty-five years ago the cost of one unit of electricity—from thermal stations was very high. But now the tables have been turned. It has now been found that hydro-electric stations are much more costly on account of large amount of initial capital which has to be spent in construction.

"In spite of this fact large tracts of India must ultimately depend upon the development of water power resources for the running of their industries", the report continues. "In India the coal resources are not bountiful. Water power used for electric generation is closely linked with flood-control soil conservation, navigation, irrigation, afforestation, etc. every cubic meter of water running to waste means a loss to national wealth.

PLEA FOR PROPER SURVEY

"Hydro-electric power appears to hold out big promise in this country, if done properly. The first requisite for the proper development of water power resources of this country is their proper survey" state the Sub-Committee and commend the Canadian system of scientific country-wide hydro-electric survey.

CASE FOR STATE CONTROL.

Making out a case for State Control for Power development and for existing Power Companies, the Sub-committee state that the electricity development in India has so far been confined mainly for the service of the cities and larger towns. "New Power stations and new loads mostly for industrial purpose have to be planned as one scheme. The new loads would be the power demands of the heavy chemical and manufacturing industries and making electric power available to the smaller towns and to the countryside for small industries like irrigation etc.

"No private party or individual ought to be given the rights to develop water Power. The trend of legislation with respect to power supply should be towards Nationalisation of energy resources, totalitarian control by the State, extension of facilities to all places where men live, maximum possible reduction of costs and the greatest possible energy consumption.

Illustrating their point, the Sub-committee refer to policies adopted in the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. In the former "utilities have dedicated the business to a public use" while in the latter "it is considered that the satisfactory utilisation of Power resources is possible only where there is a unified plan for the development of the whole National economic structure and not just for Power. Such a plan was drawn up in 1920.

Discussing the present high rates for energy, the Committee point out that they are mainly due to the present low load densities and low load factors resulting in an unduly small revenue in relation to the cost of works.

The Committee propose the following measures for improving the conditions governing rates for energy; the entire system of electricity supply in each province should be reorganised and scheme should be prepared to supply to much more extensive areas from a much small number of efficient power stations.

The Committee recommend amalgamation of the existing distribution undertakings, and that the Indian Electricity Act be modified to "foster a more rapid development of electricity for industrial development".

FISHERIES.

The setting up of a central organisation for the full development of fisheries in the light of the data collected and results obtained in the course of 40 years of Fisheries Administration in the country, is emphasised by the Fisheries sub-committee of the National Planning Committee in its report.

Fisheries as a food-producing industry, when fully developed, should rank equal to agriculture, says the report. In the absence of one central policy and control in the fishery industry, there has been over-lapping and waste of effort and expenditure and inter-provincial jealousies and disputes have prevented the attainment of maximum results. The need for a Central Fisheries organisation therefore, has been increasingly felt. Due to the exigencies of the war, the Government of India have been taking active steps during the last two years to develop fisheries on an All-India basis. But none of the plans for post-war development have been satisfactory.

The Sub-Committee observes that any constructive plan for the future development of fisheries on an All-India basis must conform to five fundamental principles. Briefly stated, they are:

Firstly, the definition of the functions of the centre and provinces;

Secondly, indigenous fishermen are not to be deprived of their livelihood by any sudden revolutionary reform. Up-to-date methods are recommended for deep-sea fishing and for internal trade, neither of which should affect indigenous industry.

Thirdly, planning and execution of plan should be entrusted to a thoroughly well qualified officer, with local experience. Foreign experts are to be employed for specific technical jobs.

Fourthly, plans must be based on the data collected and results obtained in the course of 40 years fisheries administration and research in the provinces and states; and fifthly, as the Indian fisherman is at present too poor to provide funds for development, it is suggested that the middleman's profit may be tapped by the levy of cess or sales tax.

The sub-committee proposes the establishment of a fisheries executive council at the centre, a Fisheries Advisory Board a Commissioner of Fisheries and his staff and a Central Fisheries Institution and a Fishing fleet.

In addition, the five existing provincial fisheries stations will have to be subsidised and brought into line with the All India scheme and one at Chittagong established.

The fisheries executive council, according to the sub-committee's report, will consist of ministers of provinces and states holding fisheries portfolio, presided over by the member for fisheries and will be the final Executive Authority for sanctioning All India schemes for fishery research and administration.

The report of the sub-committee also gives details of the establishment of a Commissioner of Fisheries and his staff, Central Fishery institutions and a fishing fleet.

Explaining fishery institutions under three heads, namely, fresh water, backwater or estuaries and marine, the committee point out that with few exceptions, the fish inhabiting fresh, brackish and salt waters are distinct, and the problems relating to their development are consequently very different and need separate investigation. For the proper development of Indian fisheries, therefore research stations are needed. In addition, a technological institute for the fishing industry and a fishing fleet of vessels for deep sea work are required.

The report suggests that fresh water fisheries research station be located in Bengal, as the entire population eats fish, and as the net work of rivers and canals in that province provide ample facility for fresh water fishing development. It will be necessary to have a subsidiary station in South India to be located in Madras since most of the fresh water food fish of Madras are of a different species.

Practically no work has been done so far the sub-committee says, to develop these important fisheries. The fishery research station proposed for Bengal will have in addition to fresh water, a section for brackish water research as the extensive estuaries of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers provide ample scope for work. The results will probably apply to Sind and the estuary of the Indus.

As regards marine research station, with which the bulk of fishery research in India will necessarily be concerned, the report says that the marine research station to be established will have to work in close collaboration with the fishing fleet of Bombay, according to the sub-committee, has the highest claim for a research station on the west coast, since the latter produces 75 per cent or more of the total sea fish landed. Besides subsidised regional laboratories in Karachi, Krushadai Island, Madras, Vizagapatam and Chittagong will cover the entire coast line of India

PEARL FARMING

Th Sub-Committee in its report points out that valuable food, pearl and shell fisheries as yet little exploited exist in the Laccadive and Andamans islands. It will be desirable to establish subsidiary marine laboratories on these islands primarily to investigate problems of pearl farming. At the Madras Fisheries Laboratory this work is being done with gratifying results.

The Fishery fleet, according to the report will consist of a research trawler drifter, a large seine and drift net motor boat, a small fast motor carrier boat and small motor boats.

Colaba Records 'Quake Shock

BOMBAY, August 3. (A.P.I.): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin 5,590 miles away was recorded by the seizmograph at the Colaba observatory at 1.08 A. M. on August 3, 1946.

LONDON, August 3. (A.P.A.): The co-ordination of air and ground force operations, post-war training and the development of a basic commonwealth defence plan will be discussed by British Empire chiefs of staff at a conference in London beginning August 12, A British war office spokesman said.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 7 2002.
Muslim: Ramjan 6 1365.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 5 1315.
Sunrise: 6-16 a.m., Sunset 7-13 p.m.
Hightide 04-30, 16-18 Lowtide 10-00, 23-04.

Today's Engagements

SANSKAR MANDAL: Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa will deliver an inaugural address in Blavatsky Lodge at 5 p.m. to-day.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION: The sixtieth birthday of Mr. T. P. Kailasam will be celebrated at 4 p.m. today at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga, Justice N. S. Lokur will preside. A purse will be presented

DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA: 21st anniversary celebration at 2-30 p.m. to-day at 108, Bora Bazar St. President Mr. Laxman B. Ullal.

Y.M.C.A. CENTRAL BRANCH: A service of Song at the Central branch Y.M.C.A., 12, Wodehouse Road, at 8-30 p.m. to-day.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Membership meeting at 3 p.m. to-day at Mungat's House. Mr. K. K. Sinha will address

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Programme of songs and dances on the occasion of "Barsha Mangal" (ode to rainy season) at 6 p.m. to-day at Vanmali Hall, Dadar. Mr. R. K. Karanjia to be chief guest.

MAZDAZNAN: Prayer meeting at 10-30 a.m. to-day at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Sermon by Dastur Bode. at 6 p.m. He will expound the philosophy of the Gathas

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary celebration at 9 a.m. to-day at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, Khar.

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS: Public meeting at Podar College at 4 p.m. to-day. Mr. P. D. Saggi, General Secretary, Indian Nationals Overseas Congress, will address.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA THOZHILALI SEVA SANGHAM: Meeting at Podar College at 9 a.m. to-day when Sjt. E. M. S. Namboodiripad will speak on "Kerala And The Constituent Assembly.

BOMBAY MALAYALEE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 4-30 p.m. to-day in Podar College to elect the new office bearers etc.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA: Music by Miss S. Vijayalakshmi and Party at Podar College Hall at 4-15 p.m. today.

SHREE SARASWATI SANGEET SAMAJ: Sanai recital by Ali Hussain and party of Benares at 4 p.m. to-day at the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga.

BOMBAY CITY WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY: To meet Mr. Abdul Qayyum Ansari, Minister, Cottage Industries and P.W.D., Bihar, a meeting of the Society will be held at the Neighbourhood Hall, Nagpada, at 11-30 a.m. to-day.

HINDUSTANI MASIHI ANJUMAN: Anjuman have organised free Hindi classes which are held every evening at 7 p.m. at their office 37, Bhagwan Mansion, Opp. Byculla Post Office, Bellasis Road, as soon as funds permit the management will start Urdu classes as well.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: Under the joint auspices of the Varnasram Swarajya Sangh and Vaidik Rastriya Shashan Sangh, a condolence meeting of the Sanatanists, and Vaisnavas will be held at Madhavbag at 6 p.m. to-day to mourn the demise of His Holiness Goswami Sri Gokulnathji, head of the Vaishnavas of Bombay. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarjee will preside.

NO BAN ON KIRPANS

The Government of Bombay has decided that so long as the Sikhs as a community are not concerned in any disturbances and individuals conduct themselves properly the carrying of kirpans should not be objected to notwithstanding a prohibitory order in general terms. The Government would like to make it clear that the concession is dependent on the good behaviour of the Sikhs as a community and as individuals.

The Government has also decided to remove the ban on the possession of Kirpans with blades exceeding 9 inches in length by Sikhs in Bombay Province

Sizes Of Desk Or Table Diaries

Representations have been received from printers and producers of diaries that diaries which do not comply with the provisions of the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1945, are being freely imported into India, thereby adversely affecting their interests. The Government of India has, accordingly, by a notification issued in the Gazette of India of June 29, 1946, amended clause 37(g) (ii) of the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1945, so as to allow all desk or table diaries to be printed up to the size of 8 3/4" x 5 1/2" with not more than one page to a date.

CHARTER OF RIGHTS OF BANK EMPLOYEES

Reaction On Bank Management

Mr. B. J. Cursetji, acting President of the Federation of Bank Employees, writes:—

Twenty-nine Bank Managements in the city received the "Charter of Rights" formulated by the Federation of Banks Employees, from their respective Union. Amongst them are the biggest Banks in Bombay and within the next few days more Banks Managements will receive the same.

Instead of considering our just demands sympathetically, some managements have already started trying all methods to create disruption in the unity of the Federation and the Unions. Medieval methods such as forcing "slave-bonds" out of the brow-beaten employees are already being adopted even to the extent of insinuating dismissals from employment. Empty promises that if the affiliated Unions QUIT the Federation, all demands will be granted, are being made. For example, the management of a Bank have already forced out their employees "slave-bond". It is not at all necessary to warn the bosses that "such" methods will surely fail. Employee is now of a militant spirit and he is definitely out to fight for his just and reasonable demands, and if these are not considered favourable the Federation will be forced to adopt all measures that it may consider necessary and advisable under the circumstances.

"EMPLOYEES! PLEASE HOLD FIRM AND TOGETHER AND "DO NOT" SUCCUMB TO THE THREATS AND BLANDISHMENTS OF YOUR BOSSES!

IMPERIAL BANK STRIKE

Conciliation Move In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, August 3 (A.P.I.): The Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, in a Press note says: "The Imperial Bank of India regret the inconvenience which is being caused to the public by the clerical strike which commenced this morning. As already notified the Local Board have ordered to place the dispute before a Board of Conciliation whose recommendations they have agreed to accept, provided the staff also agree to abide by them. The Local Board have also further agreed to make any recommendations retrospective from July 1, 1946, and the President of the Indian Staff Association was so informed before the strike started.

"If the staff return to work they will receive forthwith an improved remuneration in terms of the board's offer of July 15, 1946, which will afford immediate and considerable relief in the event of any delay in making known the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation. These conditions were made clear to the president of the Staff Association before the strike commenced."

Salaries Of Bank Employees

The General Secretary, Federation of Bank Employees, writes:—

In a statement to the Press referring to the strike of Imperial Bank of India lower paid staff, Pandit Nehru says that he was surprised to find the astonishingly low salaries of men who have "work not only very hard, but who have to handle large sums of money, with working hours scandalously long". If the conditions in Imperial Bank of India is so bad, what must be the state of affairs in smaller Banks? Is Panditji aware, in our poor India the Bank managers most of whom are foreigners, are the highest paid men, even more than some of our Provincial Governors, while the lower paid staff are among the lowest.

"Indo Soviet Journal"

The first number of the "Indo-Soviet Journal", the organ of the All-India Friends of the Soviet Union, has just been published from Bombay. Among the striking articles are those on the new Russian Five Year Plan and on Soviet interest in Indian Culture. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has promised to contribute to the journal which publishes among other messages, a characteristic message from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The journal is priced at 4 annas and can be obtained from the AIFSU office at Bell Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

RECEPTION TO BIHAR MINISTER

Under the auspices of the Bombay City Weavers' Co-operative Society a public meeting will be held at 11-30 A.M. to-day (Sunday) at the Neighbourhood Hall Nagpada, to meet the Hon. Mr. Abdul Qayyum Ansari, Minister Cottage Industries and P.W.D., Bihar.

FIRST PROBLEM IN EDUCATION RECONSTRUCTION

National Planning Committee's Sub-Committee Outlines System Of Technical Training

BOMBAY, August 3 (API): "The first problem in the educational reconstructionist the liquidation of illiteracy. The Wardha Scheme of primary or basic educaton for the whole people is the best that has been yet framed and we have to accept it as the first stage in the whole system of education", says the report of the Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee, outlining a national system of technical education and scientific research in India.

Primary education covering a period of seven years, according to the report should be free, and compulsory for all children and may be co-educational. The medium of instruction being the mother tongue.

After the primary course of seven years secondary schools of general arts and sciences of three or four years' course should be established, and these three or four years should prepare students for admission into the University or higher technical or professional courses. Secondary schools, admission to which is not to be compulsory should, says the report, provide the study of western languages preferably English, the medium of instruction remaining the mother tongue.

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES

The Committee emphasises the need for India to be self-sufficient and therefore suggests the nationalisation of industries. In such an event, says the report, these educational problems would be simplified. The report lays special stress on technical and industrial training of young people so that in the case of rapid industrialisation of the country, adequate supply of technical hands for the maintenance of industries may be found.

The second stage in technical and professional education will begin after the completion of the secondary school course and will be of the University standard.

From the secondary schools students will enter either the Universities for arts and science courses or engineering or technology institutions or medical college and other professional lines.

After University education which will take up about four years there will be provision for post-graduate and research work.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Reply To Chowdhery's Allegations

Mr. C. Phillips, Secretary, G.I.P. Railway, writes:—

Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhery, in his letter published in your edition for Saturday, August 3rd, levels charges against the G.I.P. Railway, which are unfair and are not in keeping with the true facts.

Mr. Chowdhery first alleges that several workers have been victimised and transferred to other stations because of their activities in connection with their Unions. All transfers are made to suit the exigencies of the service and that out of what must amount to hundreds of active Union workers, only three should have been transferred, shows that a wrong implication has been taken for what is in effect a coincidence. In the present unsettled times, with its spate of strikes and threatened strikes, no Railway official will surely provoke an unwanted situation which can only have grave effects on the Country.

Mr. Chowdhery alleges that several Union officials have received orders of dismissal or have received charge-sheets for irregularities of service. If Union leaders have in fact received such notices for admitted irregularities, surely they are in no different position than any other workman who transgresses the normal rules of service; or does Mr. Chowdhery suggest that Union officials may do as they like and be treated differently from their fellow workmen?

Mr. Chowdhery suggests that even addressing a meeting is being made an offence. Mr. Chowdhery must be well aware of the correct procedure. Railway Unions are recognised by the Railways, and in fact are welcomed for the good they have done in the past and for the admirable link which they provide between the Administration and the staff in ensuring staff welfare and thwarting victimisation. Official meetings of the recognised Railway Unions are encouraged by Railway Authorities, but such meetings can naturally only be convened by Union officials. In view of the foregoing, members of Unions (as distinct from officials) and workmen are debarred from holding meetings as ample facilities already exist under Union auspices. Unofficial meetings, if they were permitted would lead to chaotic conditions. The man alleged by Mr. Chowdhery to have been victimised for holding a meeting is not a Union official.

"State Commerce"

"State Commerce," a monthly review of commercial, industrial and economic progress of Indian States, is a welcome addition to the periodical literature of this country. The Indian States have a very important role to play in the industrial and economic future of India and a journal devoted to commercial, industrial and economic topics connected with Indian States can contribute a good deal to the building up of this future. It is priced at one rupee and is published from the "Meezan" Press, Hyderabad (Deccan) and is edited by Mr. Ghulam Mahomed A. Calcuttawalla.

GOANS DEMAND CIVIL LIBERTIES

They Do Not Want Citizenship Of Portugal, Says Joachim Dias

BOMBAY, August 2, (API): Mr. Joachim Dias President of the Goan Youth League, in a statement denies the claim of the Portuguese Government of Goa as being "democratic and that Goa is a part of the Portuguese State separated from the rest of India by unbridgeable differences."

"The people of Goa do not want to be a part of foreign Portugal," he says.

Mr. Dias adds "Goans are essentially a peaceful people. But the social destitution specially during the last six years in the midst of natural plenty, due entirely to the callousness of the Government has passed the limit of their patience. By the denial of civil liberties the people have not been able either to complain against or criticise or expose the corrupt administration and the black market.

The people have come out in open defiance of the inhuman laws, to meet and to speak. The Government believes that by Fascist methods of terror the people can be subdued or by calling them Portuguese citizens they can be flattered into submission. But the Goans do not want foreign citizenship. What they want are civil liberties and they are determined to fight on till civil liberties are restored and every patriot is released.

Nurse's Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mysterious death of a 29-year old nurse who put an end to her life on Thursday has at last come to light. It is stated that Ambikabai, a nurse residing at Clare Road, on hearing the news of the marriage of her beloved, committed suicide by taking poison. It is learnt that the deceased was in love for last six years. A tragic letter written by the deceased was found by the Police.

LATE BHULABHAI DESAI

An informal meeting of the requisitionists for a Sheriff's public meeting, in honour of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, will be held on Thursday, August 8, at 5-30 p.m. at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to draft resolutions etc., and to make all the necessary arrangements in connection therewith.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Aug. 4.
BOMBAY—1

254 m—(1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. P. Swami (Gottuvadyam) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 P G Parab (Sitar) 8-45 Ajit Merchant 9-0 Ustad Faiyyaz Khan (Baroda) 11-0 Music from the films 11-45 "Yam Savitri" (G).

12-15 Moghubai Kurdikar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Krishna Udyavarkar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Sahadeo Parab and Party 4-40 Vazir Bai (Thumri) 5-0 P G Parab (Sitar) 5-15 Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 M G Saraf (Violin) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Geet Mala 6-30 Moghubai Kurdikar 7-0 "Talchhat" (Hindustani play by R S Bedi) 7-30 Krishna Udyavarkar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Air Quartet 8-45 Abracadabra (Programme of magic by Hamid Sayani) 9-0 News (H) 9-15 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 String Festival (Delhi relay) 10-10 Bayreuth Festival Orchestra.

DALAT CONFERENCE OPENS

Proposed Indo-Chinese Federation Talks

DALAT (Indo-China), Aug. 3 (A.P.A.): A preparatory conference to study the statute on which the proposed Indo-Chinese Federation will be based is in progress today in Dalat, South Annam mountain resort, under the chairmanship of Gen. Jean Allessandri, former French Commissioner for Cambodia.

France, Cambodia, Laos and Cochin-China are represented by delegations.

BAN ON ANNAM DAILY

SAIGON, August 3 (A.P.A.): The French Government announced the suspension today of Indo-China's most widely circulated Annamite daily "Tin Dien" of Saigon, for "malevolent propaganda injurious to the collective interest." Suspension followed publication of an editorial about the "Gigantic soup pot majestically installed on a very high and frail scaffolding." A Government source said the editorial was intended to be a satire on the French-sponsored and dominated Cochin-China republic.

BR. CABINET AND INDIAN SITUATION

LONDON, August 3 (Reuter): Reports that the present situation in India was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the British Cabinet are not confirmed in well-informed circles, states Reuter's political correspondent.

The Cabinet as a whole, according to reliable sources, have not yet discussed in detail the decision of the Muslim League to withdraw from participation in the plan of the Cabinet Mission for India.

There have been informal and very brief references to the Indian situation at Cabinet meetings and also discussions between the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, and Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade—the only two members of the Mission now in London.

Detailed consideration of the Indian position is not likely before the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, can call together all members of the Mission, including Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is now attending the Peace Conference in Paris with the Prime Minister.

INQUEST ON INDIAN CONSTABLE

DURBAN, August 3 (Reuter): The inquest on the Indian Constable Krishnasamy Pillay, who died of injuries received on June 21 opened on Friday.

Mr. Debi Singh, resistance leader, gave evidence that he visited Pillay in hospital on June 24 when Pillay told him that he had been attacked by Europeans at about 7 p.m. near the resisters' camp at the corner of Umbilo and Gale Roads. Pillay said they struck him with fists and then kicked him. Pillay's widow who gave corroborative evidence added that her husband said he would be able to identify one of the Europeans when he recovered.

Medical evidence was that Pillay's injury was caused by a hard object striking Pillay's head of 'vice versa'. It was possible that the injuries were caused by a fall but it would have had to be a hard impact.

The station commander at Umbilo, head constable P. A. Grove said that Pillay told him he could not identify any of his attackers. Pillay was in plain clothes. His beat was nowhere near the Corporation site. He tried to get a statement but the hospital authorities said it was advisable not to worry Pillay. Pillay, attested at the beginning of 1946, was weak and unreliable. Pillay smelt of cane liquor when picked up. Further hearing was adjourned.

Exit. U. K. C. C.

LONDON, August 3 (Reuter): After a career which contributed largely to the Allied war effort, the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation—wartime trading organisation with Treasury (subscribed capital of £5,000,000 sterling) closed its doors to-day.

SINGAPORE, August 3 (Reuter):—Muara island in Brunei Bay off the north-west coast of Borneo is to be the site of new oil refineries to be built by Shell Company interests for the handling of North Borneo's oil.

Integrated Economic Plan For India

All Depends On Maintenance Of Proper Parity Of Rupee

BOMBAY, August 3, (A.P.I.): "It is clear that the future course of trade will depend on the kind of currency policy that India adopts. There is warrant for the presumption that some degree of devaluation of the rupee would be necessary in order to put the Indian economy on a reasonable competitive basis as compared with the economics of other countries. An unduly high exchange ratio would mean frittering away of our sterling balances exactly as after the last war. It would exercise a deflationary pressure on trade and industry."

This observation is made by the Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee in its report on India's trade prospects, discussing the question of maintenance of a proper parity of the rupee so as not to make unduly difficult the balance of payment position on account of an over-valuation of the rupee externally, the sub-committee had suggested, in its main report, the possibility of dissociating the external from the internal value of the rupee exchange controls.

The Sub-Committee emphasises that the compilation of all statistics regarding production, transport and trade would be brought under control, so as to keep in view the prospective character of each kind of statistical information. "The inadequacy and imperfections of the available statistical data", the report says, "make it impossible to arrive at any precise conclusion regarding even the most important aspects of our internal trade."

There are possibilities of increased export trade with a number of neighbouring countries which have yet to develop industrially. The future government will have to explore these possibilities."

As regards the question of balance of payment, the report says: "Our sterling debt which stood at 338 million pounds sterling in 1939 to 1940 has been almost entirely wiped out and we have to our credit today balances to the tune of Rs. 1,600 crores. It is evident that this transformation of India from a debtor to a so-called creditor country is a result of external circumstances. It does not reflect an improvement in the productive capacity, leaving behind a surplus for lending abroad. On the other hand, this transformation from a debtor to a creditor for a politically dependent country may lead to the adoption of policies, not in the true interests of the country. While determining the parity of the rupee, the Government of India should keep in mind the need for creating a net surplus so as to make possible a repayment of the sterling balances."

STERLING BALANCES

As regards repayment of sterling balances, on which the National Planning Committee recently enunciated its attitude, the sub-committee in its report says:

"The problem of transfer could be made easier if the British commercial investments in India were transferred to this country in repayment of a part of the sterling balances. The case for an early return of the sterling debt owed to this country is strong in economics and equity. The proper use of them is by way of fostering industrialisation of this country through imports of capital goods equipment and plant.

"While considering the balance of payments position, we must also note India's need to borrow foreign capital on a fairly large scale in order to be able to put through the large scale plans of economic development we have been envisaging. The terms on which such foreign capital is to be obtained have been elucidated by the national planning committee recently."

The sub-committee says that the above problems including the question of maintaining a proper parity of the rupee, are in turn linked up with another issue, namely, India's trade and tariff policy. The main criterion for India is clear enough says the committee. "Indian industries must be developed so as to make good the well known deficiencies in her industrial structure. This implies the retention and even an extension of protective tariff."

"In the past, trade and tariff policy of India has been conditioned by the requirements of England. But now India is being called upon to adjust her policy to that of the Anglo-American combination. An international trade organisation is to be created for this purpose. A genuine international organisation should render all possible help to a country like India by giving it special facilities in the shape of loans and technical advice. But one does not come across any mention of such points in any of the schemes that have been formulated. India's primary need is to have an integrated economic plan and her participation in monetary, commercial and other international arrangements, must not impair her capacity to put through such a plan."

LESSON OF THE MIGHTY ATOM

Evaluation Commission Reports On Bikini Tests

WASHINGTON, August 2. (Reuter): Dispersal of battle fleets and decentralisation of harbour facilities are the only protection from the deadly radiation of the atom bomb, the Presidential Evaluation Commission which saw the two Bikini atom tests reported to President Truman today.

Changes in warship design can, however, offer increased immunity to flash and blast effects, the report said.

"We are convinced that distance is the best defence", the Commission reported.

"As was demonstrated by the terrible havoc wrought at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Bikini tests strongly indicate that future wars employing atom bombs may well destroy nations and change present standards of civilisation.

"To us, who have witnessed the devastating effects of these tests, it is evident that, if there is to be any security or safety in the world, war must be eliminated as a means of settling differences between nations."

First Peace Products Of The Atom Plant

OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE, August 2. (Reuter): First peace products of the vast bomb plant here—five particles of a radio active carbon, each weighing only 1/10,000 part of an ounce have been given to research institutions for the study of Cancer and other problems, it was announced tonight.

Each unit of "carbon fourteen" is capable of emitting 37,000,000 atomic ray particles every second for the next 10,000 years. They were produced in Uranium ovens used for atom bombs and will be used to investigate Cancer, Diabetes, role of carbon in human teeth and bones and other subjects.

Leaguers Stage A Walk-Out

Sequel To Rejection Of Motion In U. P. Assembly

LUCKNOW, Aug. 3 (A.P.I.): The Muslim League Opposition Party in the U.P. Legislative Assembly, led by its Deputy Leader, Mr. Z. H. Lari, staged a walk-out to-day following the rejection of their motion seeking adjournment of discussion of four demands for grants appearing on the Order Paper and demanding discussion of the demand for the grant of Rs. 58,82,00 under the head "General Administration".

The Congress benches loudly cheered a member of the Opposition Party, who apparently failing to follow the course adopted by his colleagues, kept sitting in the House. The dazed member, however, left the Chamber when the significance of the development was explained to him.

Punjab Deal To I. N. A. Men

LAHORE, August 2 (UPI).—"We do not identify ourselves with any political party." This emphatic assertion was made by Major General A. C. Chatterjee, Minister, Azad Hind Government, at a press conference last evening. Among others present were Major General M. Z. Kiani, Major General Aziz Ahmad, Col. Habibur Rahman and Col. P. K. Sehgal.

Major General Chatterjee added: "We shall align ourselves only with the party which helps us and fights for the freedom of the country."

All the I.N.A. officers present made strong allegations against the police especially in the Punjab for harassing I.N.A. personnel by asking them to report themselves at the police stations. The local Government officials, they said, put pressure in various ways on I.N.A. men and their families and made their lives miserable. In spite of the Government orders to treat I.N.A. men and Indian Army demobilised personnel on the same footing while giving employment, there was discrimination and I.N.A. men were not being helped. Col. Sehgal produced certain secret Government documents in this regard.

INDO-U. S. EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS

LONDON, August 3 (UPI): India will be directly benefitted by President Truman's signature on a bill to-day which authorises the State Department to use part of the proceeds from the surplus sales abroad for exchange of students with other countries. Upto twenty million dollars can be earmarked for educational exchanges with any country which buys the surplus U. S. property and up to one million dollars can be spent each year in each country where such an agreement is made.

The Bill cannot authorise expenses of foreign students in U. S. except to pay for their transportation to U. S.; it can only finance its activities in foreign currencies.

"You can expect a lot of American research students and professors going to India towards the end of 1947", said a high American official to the 'United Press of India' in this connection.

FOUR NEW TECHNICAL INSTITUTES FOR INDIA

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, August 2.

The Government of India have decided to establish one of the four higher Technical Institutes somewhere near Calcutta. This decision is in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee, suggesting the establishment of four Institutes, one in the east near Calcutta, one in the west in Bombay, one in the south, probably in Bangalore and one in the north.

The eastern Institute is estimated to cost over three crores in recurring and forty-five lakhs yearly. It is expected to turn out two thousand undergraduates and one thousand graduates yearly. As a first step the Government of India have decided to recruit immediately one Director, and other important heads of departments at an estimated expenditure of 1,62,000 during the remainder of the year 1946-47. The question of purchase of a suitable site for the proposed Institute is being pursued with the Bengal Government.

Jumble Sale At Y. W. C. A.

The W. V. S., well-known for their manifold activities, will organise a Jumble Sale on August 7 at the Y. W. C. A. The sale which will be open from 10-30 a. m. to 6-30 p. m. promises to offer Bombay public with a range of articles which should prove of great utility.

FATAL ASSAULT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 35-year old landlord named Hanmanta Irappa, residing at Malbar Hill was fatally assaulted last night at the 13th Kamatipura Lane. It is stated that when the deceased was proceeding along the 13th Kamatipura Lane, at about 9 p. m. he was attacked by some unknown persons armed with lathis and knives. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, where he expired this morning.

BAN ON TAMIL BOOK LIFTED

MADRAS, August 3 (UPI): The Madras Government have cancelled the order of forfeiture of a Tamil book entitled "Indian States" written by Mr. K. Arunachalam, Assistant Editor of the "Bharat Devi."

SHAIKH ABDULLAH INDICTS KASHMIR GOVT.

FOOD COUNCIL'S RICE QUOTA FOR INDIA

2,70,000 Tons To Be Shipped Before End Of Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (APA): The International Emergency Food Council has set aside 270,000 tons of rice for shipment to India in the last half of this year.

The Indian request for rice, to be set aside from the pool of world supplies, was 700,000 tons. The Council, successor to the Combined Food Board, said applications for rice from those nations in which it forms the basic cereal diet, asked for more than 2,000,000 tons for the six-month period, and that there were less than 1,000,000 tons on hand.

The Council's Central Committee consists of representatives of India, China, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Denmark, Australia and the United States.

To China it has allocated 280,000 tons of a needed 750,000 tons for the last half of the year. Other allocations are expected to be published shortly.

An Indian spokesman said his country's share of rice was "highly unsatisfactory, but in the face of the world shortage, all cereal consuming nations must take reduced amounts."

More than half of the India rice is expected to come from Siam.

DESAI ON FOODGRAINS CONTROL

SURAT, August 3 (A.P.I.): "But for the control and rationing of foodstuffs and necessary articles, the middle and lower classes would have been extinct", said Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Civil Supplies Minister, Government of Bombay, addressing a meeting of City and District Congress workers this afternoon. He added that controls "have to remain at least for some time more."

Mr. Desai discounted the idea of getting food supplies from Argentina and other surplus countries and said that even if the supplies were available, they were subject to the control of the Combined Food Board.

Continuing, Mr. Desai pointed out that though there was no fear of a famine the supply position would remain strained at least upto November next.

He was hopeful that foreign countries that had promised supplies would have no difficulty in sending some by December.

The Minister warned the handloom and powerloom weavers that their quotas would be cancelled if they meant to manufacture for export to other provinces.

Morgan Denies Laguardia's Allegation

WASHINGTON, August 3 (Reuter): Lieutenant-General William Morgan, Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Theatre, has sent a letter to the Director-General of U. N. R. R. A., Mr. Fiorello La Guardia, declaring that the allegation by Mr. La Guardia that "millions of dollars of U.N.R.R.A. supplies are being pilfered" in Trieste "are not in accordance with facts."

The text of General Morgan's letter was disclosed by the United States State Department.

League Planning No Tax Campaign?

KARACHI, August 2 (API): Mr. Matim Alavi, member of the Muslim League Council who returned from Bombay, interviewed, revealed that the League's direct action involved no tax campaign particularly in respect of taxes levied by the Central Government.

THEY WON'T RESIGN

He added Muslim League members will not resign the membership of the Constituent Assembly but would remain absent from it in order to prevent any other Muslims entering it. Mr. Matim said League Ministries in Sind and Bengal will not resign but continue in office when direct action is launched. He emphasised that the League's direct action should not take any form or shape of civil commotion.

Refutes Sedition Charge In 3,000-Word Statement Submitted To Court

Premier "Prepared For Eleven Months" For Repression But Blames Others For Legitimate Demands

No Personal, Communal Or Communist Instigation Behind "Quit Kashmir"

SRINAGAR, August 3. (A.P.I.): Claiming that it is the birthright of man to share and mould the law by which he must live, Shaikh Abdullah, the National Conference leader, in a three-thousand word statement before the judge trying him for sedition, said to-day: "I stand by whatever I have said or written in regard to the fundamental rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir".

Pleading not guilty to the charge of sedition, Shaikh Abdullah also repudiated the charge that the violence which the people are alleged to have resorted to after his arrest resulted from his speeches. "My trial for sedition," said Shaikh Abdullah, "is something more than a personal charge against me. It is, in effect the trial of the entire population of Jammu and Kashmir."

"NOTHING PERSONAL"

Shaikh Abdulla referred to the recent statements of policy made by the British Government regarding India and the Indian States and said: "It was an inevitable consequence that the old Sanads, treaties and other engagements would go the way of Paramountcy, and that the British Government being out of the picture, a new relationship would have to be negotiated between what is now British India and the States.

"The demand for the abrogation of the treaty at Amritsar was in effect, disposed of by the clear decision of the Cabinet Delegation. The "Quit Kashmir" cry symbolised and gave concrete shape to this demand for the termination of a system of Government which was in process of dissolution all over India. That cry had nothing personal about it."

Shaikh Abdulla said that the events of the last two months were the result of the Kashmir Government's policy of ruthlessness and not of his speeches. He said: "The developments in Kashmir had led to a crisis. Eleven months preparation for the Kashmir's Premier's ruthlessness and all the careful thought that had gone towards the co-ordination of the military and the police, had borne fruit."

He said: "A new and disastrous policy of alienating the people was inaugurated after the present Prime Minister came to the seat of authority. The sole object of the Premier's policy was to crush the popular movement as represented by the National Conference."

PREMIER PREPARES

The statement quoted words said to have been expressed by the Kashmir Premier on May 20 to the effect that the Kashmir authorities had been "preparing for eleven months" and that there would be "no more vacillation and no weak-kneed policy."

Shaikh Abdullah said: "Strangely enough, the Premier of Kashmir had the clairvoyance to prepare for the effect of my speeches eleven months before they were delivered or before 'quit Kashmir' was heard as a slogan. Even before those speeches, elaborate military preparations were made all over the valley and—again on the Premier's authority"—three units of the army were flown to Kashmir. There was much planning ahead. It is this eleven months' preparations and all that went with it—that is the direct cause of happenings since May 20 not a few speeches delivered by anybody or some slogans shouted by a crowd. It is ironically irrelavent to discuss the merits or demerits of a speech and to ignore the patent and admitted actions of the Kashmir administration which inevitably led, and were meant to lead to recent events; the climax of the Prime Minister's ruthlessness was reached after May 20 when and women were dishonoured, human beings were made to crawl or hop on one leg along roads and sweep them with their turbans, places of worship were desecrated and an attempt was made to terrorise our whole people by methods of frightfulness."

Shaikh Abdulla said that the prosecution has made an attempt to connect with his speeches the events that happened after and in consequence of his arrest. A justification was thus being sought, he said, for the precipitate and uncalled for action of the Kashmir Government in suddenly arresting him and hundreds of his colleagues and turning the military loose on the people.

The statement added that the claims made by him and his colleagues are on behalf not only of the people of Jammu and Kashmir but also of the 93 million people of all the states in India. That claim is above consideration of race or religion.

Shaikh Abdullah in this connection repudiated the allegations that "Quit Kashmir" and the demand for the abrogation of the Treaty of Amritsar had communal or Communist inspirations. The National Conference, he said, which was affiliated with the All-India State People's Conference, stands in the All-India context for the independence and freedom of India and for social and economic changes to end privilege

Shaikh Abdulla referred to the bounties of nature with which Kashmir was favoured and contrasted them with the "appalling squalor, poverty and misery of the people of Kashmir" as a result of which, he said, they had lost their lustre and their faces had become dull and lifeless. When we who are of Kashmir look at this strange paradox, we are moved to our innermost depths and an overwhelming desire seizes us to do our utmost to change this unhappy scene and make Kashmir what nature designed it to be."

Full-Scale Prohibition In Madras Not Possible

MADRAS, Aug. 2 (A.P.I.): "The extension of prohibition can proceed only gradually as alternative sources of revenue are found and brought into actual operation." Says an official note circularised among the Members of the Madras Assembly today justifying the ministerial policy of re-introducing prohibiton in four districts only and not extending it further this year.

The note says that the Government would have to forego the excise revenue of Rs. 13,63,00,000 per annum if prohibition were to be introduced throughout the province.

The general sales tax which is at present levied at one per cent gives a net revenue of about five and half crores per annum and this could hardly meet the cost of total prohibition.

PETITION TO PRAKASAM

About 100 out of 160 members of the Congress Legislature Party now present in Madras for the Session of the Legislature have, it is learnt, signed a petition to be presented to Mr. T. Prakasam, Leader of the Party, requesting him to introduce total prohibition in the Province from October first 1946.

The sponsors of the move expect to present the petition to their leader at the party meeting tomorrow, if they are not satisfied with his promised statement on prohibition policy.

British Tanker Explodes In Haifa

12 Of Crew Of 40 Rescued: No Terrorist Activity Suspected

JERUSALEM, August 3 (A.P.A.): The British tanker "Empire Cross", a 6,000 ton oil tanker, exploded at 11-22 p. m. while unloading in Haifa harbour last night.

Reports said 12 survivors of the "Empire Cross's" crew of 40 had been rescued, eight of them by the British destroyer, H.M.S. 'Virago.

There was no explanation from Naval or Military Head Quarters on the cause of the explosion, which was believed to have been accidental. The tanker owned by the Shell Company arrived at Haifa from Suez on August 1st and was reported to have been unloading a cargo of aviation fuel.

The Haifa police reported that the ship exploded at an unloading dock near the end of the pipe line and the explosion lit up the whole sky.

Naval Authorities said a British destroyer was anchored in the vicinity and was taking anti-fire action.

There was no hint from any source that the explosion was connected with terrorist activities or with the fact that some 5,000 illegal Jewish refugees are at present awaiting British Government permission to disembark at Haifa.

25 CASUALTIES

The latest casualty figures are 25 killed or missing, including nine British officers. The ship's master Mr. John Banks of Grimsby escaped unhurt.

WEIZMANN MEETS HALL

LONDON, August 3 (A.P.A.): Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and President of the World Zionist Organisation, conferred yesterday with British Colonial Secretary George Hall.

Their meeting, the subject of which was not revealed, was understood to have been the first between the two men since the elderly Jewish leader arrived in London on July 18.

HAGANAH ORDER TO DELAY ARMED OPPOSITION TO SEARCHES

An alleged Haganah order instructing its members to "delay until further notice fulfilment of the instructions concerning armed opposition to searches" was found during the recent military comb-out of Tel Aviv, the Colonial Office announced last night.

The announcement said the alleged order issued after the King David Hotel bombing told members of the Jewish underground army to invoke the delay "in view of the action that the British) Government is likely to take as a result of the criminals' act."

The order which was found with other papers during a search of Tel Aviv was issued by "The Palmach"—the striking force of the Haganah High Command.

Chinese Communists Fought In Self-Defence

RED NEWS AGENCY EXPLAINS CLASH ON PEIPING-TIENTSIN RD.

LONDON, August 3 (Reuter): New York Radio quotes the official Chinese Communist News Agency in Peiping as saying that Communist forces clashed with the United States' Marines near Peiping on Monday but claiming that they fought in self-defence against an attack on Communist eighth army positions.

Three marines were killed and 14 wounded in the clash, which, said United States Marine officers, quoted by the Radio, followed an ambush of marine convoy on the Peiping-Tientsin Road.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, China's President was earlier reported by New York Radio to have ordered an investigation into the clash (which was first said to have occurred after Chinese Communist troops had "held up and fired on a train carrying marines.")

The closing date for applications for admission to the Royal Indian Navy Examination to be held in September, 1946, has been extended to August 15, 1946.

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, August 3.

The local Share Bazar remained closed to-day. 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 106/9. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 67/10. Burma Corporation Rs. 8/12 and Bengal Steel at Rs. 61/8. The market feeling was steady with Tata Steel Dfds. nominally quoted at Rs. 3450 and Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 2960.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 3

The Government of India has allowed ready and delivery contract business in 1946/47 cotton crop subject to the conditions including ceilings and floors laid down in respect of similar contracts for the current crop season.

The question of trading in hedge contracts will be considered at the forthcoming meeting of the Cotton Committee of the Textile Control Board on the 9th inst.

However the present decision indicates that the Government is not in a mood to raise floor and ceiling prices probably to help vested interests. This means that cotton growers in spite of increase in labour cost and rise in cost of living will not be allowed fair price in the face of general demand for an increase.

The Government allows export of cotton and cloth at the expense of Indian cotton growers and allows mills to earn bumper profits. It is a well-known fact that though our textile industry is a century old is unable to stand on its own merits and it enjoyed considerable protection against imports of Japanese and foreign cloth. Thus the consumers were compelled to pay higher price for the protection of Indian Mill industry and the Government earned a good deal of income in way of import duty. This goes to prove that vested interests are aiming at the economic ruin of millions of cotton growers.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 452/8 for September delivery and improved at Rs. 454/12 on short covering but again declined at Rs. 452/4 on renewed selling and later steadied at Rs. 453/8.

Thereafter under increased short covering September improved at Rs. 455 and finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. September 454 12 0

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD.

WANTED:—

(1) Lady or Male Stenographers —speed with accuracy not less than 110 words per minute in shorthand and 40 in typing. Pay. 125-5-180-300.

(2) Lady Typists—speed not less than 40 words per minute accurate. Pay Rs. 90-5-100-EB-10-120.

(3) Male Typists—speed not less than 35 words per minute accurate: ability to cut stencils preferred. Pay Rs. 60-5-100-EB-10-120.
In the above case, preference will be given to those who possess higher speed.

(4) A graduate Lady Clerk—should be strong in Englisn. Pay Rs. 90-5-100. Higher starting pay in case of deserving candidate possessing higher qualifications or experience in a Government Office.

Posts are temporary up to the end of February, 1947 at present, but likely to last beyond that date.

Applications giving necessary qualifications, copies of testimonials, if any, age, etc. should reach the Under Secretary (Admn.), Department of Food, Division I, cover being marked "Application".

9171

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, August 3.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with a moderate business passing. There was increased buying in gold but at the rise there was moderate realising. Silver was quietly steady with a restricted business.

Trading in forward gold started at Rs. 93/1 and under improved buying quotation hardened at Rs. 93/12 but later reacted at Rs. 93/1 on general realising. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 94/5. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 64. Forward silver opened at Rs. 164/7 and improved at Rs. 164/9 but later steadied at Rs. 164/7. Ready silver was also quoted at Rs. 164/7.

Later on there was increased buying and silver advanced at Rs. 167 and gold improved at Rs. 94/8.

Later on there was short covering and the market closed firm as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	168	0	0
Forward Silver	168	0	0
Ready Gold	96	4	0
Forward Gold	95	0	0
Sovereigns	64	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

The groundnut market was weak today on increased selling pressure. Recent arrivals remain unsold and holders are marking attempts to sell groundnuts G.I.P Station Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 25. Nizam State quality at Rs. 24. Latur Bold current permit Rs. 23/4 and Buyer's permit Rs. 22/6.

Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills Rs. 15/12 and August was quoted at Rs. 15

Castorseeds Bombay delivery Rs. 25/10, Goa and Navlakhi delivery Rs. 25/12.

Linseed ready Rs. 28/14 July/August Rs. 28/13 and August/September Rs. 28/10.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1649 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, August 2.

Silver Spot and Forward	44d
Gold bars fine per oz.	44d

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, August 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new)	unquoted
Australian Wheat (bulk)	71 Aug/Sept quoted
Australian Wheat (bags)	unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, August 2.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	76-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	96-15/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	106-11/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960-90	118-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	117-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	12-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Regd.	85-1/2
National Bank of India	30-1/4

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 26th July:

Demand Liabilities in India	722,00,42,000
Time Liabilities in India	313,03,06 000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,33,72,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,72,00,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	58,33,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	101,00,78,000
Advances in India	369,64,25,000
Bills discounted in India	18,11,99,000

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA August 3 (API). The following is the weather chart as recorded at 8 a.m. today:

Ahmednagar 62 69 0.1 8.0 minus 1.2 Ahmedabad 85 78 0.2 9.6 minus 7.3 Akola 80 74 0.3 17.1 plus 0.9 Amraoti 77 72 0.4 29.4 plus 13.3 Aurangabad 78 69 0.3 17.7 plus 5.0 Bangalore 79 66 7 6.1 minus 1.0 Baroda 82 76 3.3 24.. Belgaum 73 68 2.4 30.5 plus 3.9 Bhopal 80 73 0.1 29.9 plus 1.7 BOMBAY 80 76 2.6 41.7 minus 3.1 Cherrapunji 83 77 0.1 9.2 minus 2.5 Delhi 92 80 0 15.3 plus 4.4 Gulbarga 85 71 0 12.3 plus 1.7 Honavar 82 79 1.5 92.0 Nil Hyderabad (Dn) 81 72 0.1 9.9 minus 0.9 Indore 80 71 9.4 31.2 plus 13.5 Jacobabad 104 8.4 9 0.1 minus 1.2 Jubbulpore 83 74 2.1 32.0 plus 3.4 Karachi 85 80 0 2.3 minus 1.8 Lahore 83 77 2.3 9.2 plus 1.6 Madras 95 80 0 5.3 minus 0.6 Mahableshwar 65 6.2 6.6 163.0 plus 3.2 Marmagao 81 74 0.2 55.6 minus 10.1 Mysore 79 67 0 5.4 0 Nagpur 79 73 0.7 30.6 plus 6.0 Pachmarhi 71 67 2.0 44.3 plus 6.1 Palghat 79 71 0.2 46.5 Nil Patna 91 79 0.1 11.1 minus 8.8 Peshawar 88 75 0 0.2 minus 1.6 Poona 76 71 1.2 11.6 plus 0.1 Raichur 88 73 T 106 plus 2.0 Sholapur 84 71 0 12.2 plus 3.3 Surat 82 76 1.7 32.0 plus 6.2

FORECAST UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING:—Rainfall will be widespread along the belt from the East Central Provinces and East Central India to Gujarat and in the Konkan, and local in North East India, the northern divisions of the United Provinces, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan South-East Rajputana and the East and North Punjab. A few falls are likely in Lower Sind and North Baluchistan.

WARNING: Locally heavy rain is expected in East Gujarat and South-East Rajputana within the next 48 hours.

Removal Of Ban On Cotton Export

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

A demand for the removal of ban on the export of Indian cotton and of restrictions on the cultivation of short-staple cotton will be discussed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting at Bombay to be held from August 6 to August 9. Sir Dattar Singh will preside.

A demand for the removal of ban on export of tobacco will also be discussed by the Central Tobacco Committee which will meet in Bombay from August 13 to 17

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 26th July.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,12,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	269,89,39,000
Sundries	51,88,000
Rupees	282,16,27,000
ASSETS	**Rs.**
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	154,24,06,000
Other Authorised Investments	5,84,99,000
ADVANCES:	
Loans	22,19,57,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	35,63,27,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,92,64,000
Dead Stock	1,58,95 000
Sundries	1,02,92,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	54,67,91,000
Balances with other Banks	2,01,96,000
Rupees	282,16,27,000

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

United States price of foreign silver £90-1/8 cents

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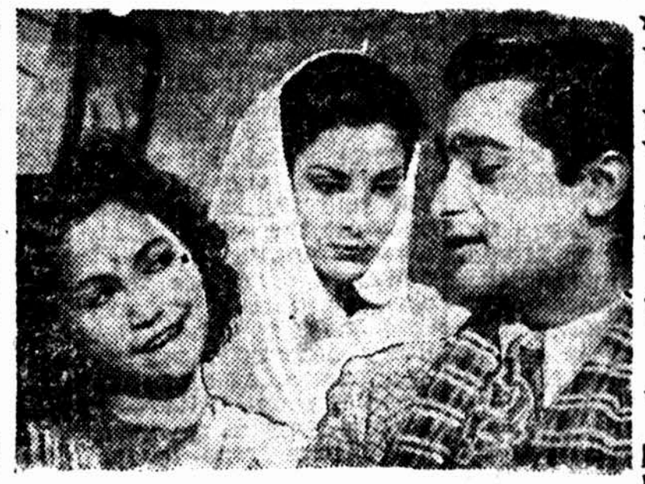

★ NARGIS &
★ REHMAN
with
★ DAVID
★ ALAKA
ACHREKAR
★ PRATIMADEVI
★ AMIR
KARNATKI
★ BABY
TABASSUM
SAQI and
★ SHAH
NAWAZ
Directed by
D. D. Kashyap

NEXT CHANGE AT

KRISHNA
DUBASH
THEATRE

NARGIS

Palestine Issue Eclipses All

BRITAIN LOOKS TO U. S. CO-OPERATION FOR IMPLEMENTING FEDERAL SCHEME

LONDON, August 3 (Reuter): The Palestine dispute which threatens to become a crisis involving the whole of the Middle East, has outdistanced the Paris conference as a subject of diplomatic interest this weekend, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The federal scheme was produced by British and United States' experts as a compromise. The British Government has not yet taken formal cognisance of Arab and Jewish criticisms and there is reason to believe that if United States' support were forthcoming, the federal scheme would be put through.

The plan has been accepted by Britain as the basis for discussion with the Jews and Arabs, but official quarters here reject any suggestion that it would necessarily be modified as a result of these discussions. United States' co-operation is, however, considered an absolute condition for implementing the federal scheme in its present form.

Yugoslavia Demands Power To 'Veto'

PARIS, August 2 (Reuter): Yugoslavia tonight gave notice that she will demand power to "veto" the Paris Conference recommendations on Trieste. Heralding what may be a twin clash over both Trieste and the still unresolved majority issue, the Yugoslav claim was tabled as an amendment to the vital section on voting of Big Four proposed rules of conference procedure. At the same time New Zealand, Brazil and Holland for the first time formally challenged the proposed two-thirds majority rule by tabling amendments to the same section seeking to secure simple majority voting.

The Yugoslav amendment provides that no recommendations should be considered valid without consent of the allied power whose ethnic or national territory is affected.

BYRNES WILL STICK BY AGREEMENTS MADE

PARIS, August 3 (A.P.A): The U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, will vote in favour of all portions of the five draft peace treaties on which the Foreign Ministers' Council reached agreement throughout the entire Peace Conference, a highly placed American source said last night.

This source said Byrnes will vote today in favour of adopting the Foreign Ministers' Council solution for rotating the Presidency of the Conference among the 'Big Four.'

The same source said Byrnes was convinced that the French Premier, M. Georges Bidault, would not accept the Presidency, as proposed by the British Delegation, unless he was elected by a unanimous vote.

The American informant emphasized that throughout the entire Peace Conference, Byrnes will stick by the agreements he made previously in the Council of Foreign Ministers last Tuesday.

Byrnes said, however, that when the Conference sends the treaties back to the Council for the final drafting, he will support in the Council any recommendations which the Delegates to the Conference passed by a two-thirds majority.

Attlee May Fly To U. S.

To Consult Truman On Palestine Policy

LONDON, Aug. 3 (U.P.I.): The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee may fly to America, it is learnt here to-day, to seek a personal interview with President Truman if the Washington reply on Palestine is not satisfactory from the British point of view. The Cabinet Ministers expect that they will have definite information early next week from America about President Truman's attitude towards the joint Anglo-American plan and in the light of that information they will consider the next step.

But the latest information from Washington suggest that President Truman's views may not be known so quickly as he is under heavy pressure from the Jewish representatives and organisations who have in their control nearly five million votes in the American election. It is stated that he must have time to consider the problem from many angles. This is the general view of the American radio commentators to-day.

The Foreign Office denied to the "United Press of India" that there is any basis of the impression created by the Commons debate that Britain might give up her mandatory responsibility in Pal...

BASIS FOR PALESTINE PARTITION

Jewish Leaders On Arab League Suggestions

PARIS, Aug. 3 (A.P.A.): The outline of the present Anglo-American plan for partitioning Palestine was suggested by Arab League leaders during negotiations with British representatives, said Jewish sources in Paris to-day.

These negotiations, the sources stated, were quite distinct from the meetings publicly announced in accordance with British and American pledges to consult the Arabs before implementing the Anglo-American Committee's Palestine recommendations.

STORY FROM MID-EAST SOURCES

These Jewish sources said their information came from the Middle East in a confidential report dated July 28, 1946.

The Conference of the Arab Rulers of the Middle East, the Jewish report said, directed the Regent of Iraq, who flew to London on other business, to inquire what sort of interim plan was proposed.

The Iraqi Regent was accompanied to London by Nuri Pasha, many times Prime Minister of Iraq and long-time friend of Great Britain. Nuri Pasha, the report said, had a series of discussions with British leaders in which Musa-el-Alami, close friend of the Mufti of Jerusalem, also took part.

In the course of these consultations, the confidential Jewish report continued, Nuri Pasha produced a scheme which, with slight modifications, was identical with the one which Britain later submitted to deputies of President Truman's Cabinet Committee on Palestine.

This, it was said, became the basis for the present Anglo-American plan to split Palestine into four zones—one each for Jews, Arabs, holy places, and a desert area under British sovereignty for military purposes.

Nuri Pasha, it was said by the Jewish report, suggested provincial autonomy for Jews and Arabs, with a Central Government under Great Britain. He further proposed admission of 100,000 Jews within five years but on condition that Britain and America declare they would find shelter for other Jews elsewhere in the world.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, did not accept Nuri Pasha's scheme entirely, the Jewish report said, but did take it as a basis for expert consideration.

1,000 Illegal Jews Land

HAIFA, Aug. 3 (Reuter): One thousand "illegal" Jewish refugees were landed here to-day and yesterday from ships which arrived earlier this week. Another 2,250 refugees, about whose disembarkation no decision has been taken, still remain in their ships.

'DISPLACED' JEWS TAKE TO MILITARY DRILLING

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter): Military drilling outside their camps by bands of Jews who are preparing to get to Palestine is alarming the United States occupation authorities in Germany, reports "The Daily Express" correspondent from Wolfratshausen, Bavaria, to-day.

Army guards with guns and bayonets cordoned off the camp at Feechenwald where one Jew has been killed by a German policeman and six other bayonetted by American soldiers", the correspondent says.

The problem has caused a rift between the army and U.N.R.R.A and Mr. Henry Cohen, American U.N.R.R.A. official has been removed from his job as Camp Commander" the "Daily Express" correspondent asserts.

"The trouble seems to be that the camp is completely controlled by displaced persons and at no time is it possible to tell who is inside groups of men disappear over night and their places are taken by strange faces".

The correspondent declares that a British officer from the local U.N.R.R.A. headquarters has visited the camp and made the discoveries about the underground movement and its link with Palestine.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Views By 'Sardi'

★ *Advice*

At long last, many new faces are being flashed on our screen. This is a most welcome move on the part of our producers.

While many of these new comers among artistes, are on the threshold of long, brief or evanescent stardom, it is worthwhile giving them some advice, which, let us hope, the sensible ones amongst them will digest with care:

TEN POINTS

(1) Newcomer, BE HONEST with yourself. Ask yourself whether your chance to star in a film has been due to good looks or latent histrionic ability. If you combine both these gifts, well and good. If you possess one alone, try to cultivate the other. Even plain persons can make themselves attractive, and handsome ones may learn to act.

(2) DO NOT BE VAIN of any little past triumphs you may have culled here and there. Your current reputation will depend purely on your present achievements if any. Least of all must you brag of your 'reputation' as though you were India's Film Star Number One!

(3) BEWARE OF BOASTING of any dramatic training you may have had at such and such an academy. Remember that even the best Dramatic School could not make an actor out of a stooge! Your fame will rest on your present ability—not merely on training.

(4) DO NOT BE A CHARLATAN. Pretending to be endowed with qualities you do not possess, may end up in your exposure as an insignificant, vainglorious, ham actor or actress! If you have, by chance, managed to fool certain audiences in foreign lands, with some form of 'Indian' art of which you may know little or nothing, do not try to put the same trick across or your own countrymen. They will, naturally, be better judges of the technicalities of Indian art, than foreigners.

(5) DO NOT BE TOO CRITICAL of your fellow-artistes—and certainly NOT AT ALL of film critics. Remember, your job is only to act. Because a critic 'pans' or finds fault with your performance, do not be furious and impolite merely because he is doing his duty thoroughly and honestly. Remember, his task is to CRITICISE—not to act as your free press-agent and boost you to the skies!

(6) BE THANKFUL for any favourable publicity you may manage to get. Remember, you are only a NEWCOMER, and have yet to make your name.

(7) DO NOT TEACH writers, directors, film-critics and others, their job. They probably know it better than you know yours.

(8) CONDUCT YOURSELF with grace and charm. Do not be rude and insulting merely because people do not like you, or the idea of you, in a certain role. If you wish to be a public idol, you must also learn to put up with the opinion of friends, foes and fans!

(9) DO NOT BE ANNOYED to be told you have not enough experience. Remember, as yet you ARE a NOBODY.

(10) LEARN TO TAKE PRAISE, BLAME AND ADVICE, GRACIOUSLY, THEN YOU MAY BECOME A SOMEBODY!

★ *Shows*

Royal Opera House: 4th Week

FARM LIFE

Ranjit's DHARTI has for its hero Trilok Kapoor who plays the role of a youth trying to introduce on the Indian farm, modern agricultural methods acquired from foreign lands. This naturally brings him into conflict with orthodox 'khedoots'. There is, of course, the usual village 'belle' brought into the story by the scruff of her plump neck—seeing she is played by Mumtaz Shanti!

This photoplay, made under the baton of Manibhai Vyas, contains the lyrics of Pandit Indra, set to music by Bulo C. Rani.

★

Central: 9th Week

DOMESTIC ALLEGORY

A bid for national and communal harmony, is made by Prabhat Studios in HUM EK HAIN.

A family living in concord, has its happiness undermined by an outside setting up one member against another. However, when the foe's evil work threatens the very existence of the family estate, the different members come together and present a united front.

The chief role—that of the head of the family, is played by Durga Khote. In their desire to preach the gospel of unity, Prabhat have over-emphasised this aspect by making the characters greet one another with the slogan 'Hum Ek Hain'!

Record Claim For Family Allowance

LONDON, August 3 (UPI): Old people, widows and the blind in Britain will get higher pensions from the first week of October. This was announced in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Griffiths, Minister for National Insurance. Payment of famiy allowances will begin on August 6.

The record claim under the scheme is held by a mother in Wales who has thirteen children under the age of 14. She will receive three pounds weekly.

Mr. Homi Pirojsha Shroff, a well-known figure in the Local Share Bazaar, died recently at the age of 52. As a sub-broker in the well-known firm of Messrs. R. P. Shroff & Sons he came in contact with an influential clientele, and made his mark in the line. He held a brokers' card, and did exchange business in collaboration with Sjt. Mangaldas Choksey. His advice was sought for by an ever increasing number of people. His death is mourned by a large number of his friends and admirers.

M. P. Says

BEST THING IS FOR BRITISH TO QUIT PALESTINE

LONDON, August 3 (UPI): While the British Government is perplexed and non-plussed by President Truman's recalling of the American experts from the London talks on Palestine, some Labour M.P.s seem to be really unhappy at the turn of events. A number of M.P.s told the "United Press of India" in the Commons' lobby to-day that they would be happy if the partition of Palestine was prevented.

Mr. Phil Piratin, left-wing Labour M.P., said to the "United Press of India" representative that "Palestine should have her independence and the Jews and the Arabs should be left to decide their country's future by themselves; there was no other way whether you played about with federalism or partition."

SYED'S PROTEST TELLS

KARACHI, August 2 (A.P.I.): The Sind Government have suspended the implementation of the increased pay scale recently sanctioned by it following the constitutional protest raised by Mr. G. M. Syed, leader of the Sind Assembly Coalition Party. A Press Note issued tonight the Government of Sind explain the circumstances in which the order was issued increasing the pay scales and the need for suspending it temporarily.

Ahmedabad Curfew Extended

AHMEDABAD, August 3 (A.P.I.) Curfew has been extended in Ahmedabad for another week from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. within the city wall and 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. outside the city wall.

BAW MAW RELEASED FROM SUGAMO PRISON

Taken To Rangoon Aboard Aircraft

WASHINGTON, August 2, (U.P.A.): Informed sources reported to-day that Dr. Baw Maw, Premier of Burma during the Japanese occupation, was released from Sugamo prison near Tokyo at 10-30 on Wednesday morning, to British Army Lt.-Col. Figgress, who escorted him to the British Embassy, thence to Astigi airfield, where he left aboard a British plane for Iwakuni, in Honshu to board an aircraft for Rangoon.

The sources said the release came as a result of persistent American representations to the British Government, asking they take the ex-Premier off American hands.

PRAGUE 'CHANGE WILL NEVER REOPEN

PRAGUE August 3, (Reuter): The Czechoslovak Minister of Finance, Dr. Jaromir Dolansky, the first Communist to hold that post, told Reuter to-day that the Prague Stock Exchange would never reopen.

STRIKE PAY FOR POSTMEN

(Continued from Page 9.)

war remains unchanged as none of the strikers resumed work to-day.

The Secretary of the Dharwar District Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union told the 'Associated Press of India' that unless the Union received definite instruction from the Bombay Provincial Union to which the Dharwar Union was affiliated to resume duties, the strikers would not go back to work.

STRIKE ENDS IN KARWAR

KARWAR, Aug. 3 (A.P.I.): All postmen on strike in the different parts of Karwar district resumed duties to-day. According to the Postmaster normal booking of money orders etc. will be resumed from Monday.

TELEGRAPHISTS CONFER

BOMBAY, Aug. 3 (A.P.I.): Mr. P. M. Chatterjee, General Secretary of the All-India Telegraph Union, Calcutta, arrived in Bombay this evening. Soon after his arrival, he had had talks with Mr. Dalvi, General Secretary of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union including R.M.S., the local Secretary of All-India Telegraph Union (Bombay) and Mr. V. R. Prabhu, President of the Council of Action of All-India Telegraph Union, on the strike situation.

IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD Aug. 3 (A.P.I.): Postal employees in Ahmedabad will resume duty on Monday. A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the local postmen and lower grade staff held to-day.

POONA POSTMEN TO CONTINUE STRIKE

POONA, August 3. (A.P.I.): Postmen and lower grade staff in Poona, who are on strike, did not resume their work today.

A spokesman of the Poona District Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union told the Associated Press of India that he did not expect the strikers to join their duties before Monday.

He also stated that Poona postmen and others were not satisfied with the decision of the General Secretary of the All-India Union to call off their strike as the Government's award and concessions had benefited very little the strikers in this area. They would, however, abide by the decision of Mr. V. G. Dalvi.

A member of the Poona Union left yesterday for Bombay to have the final instructions from Mr. Dalvi and a meeting of the Union is being held this evening to hear what he has to say in the matter.

Surat Postal Staff Resume Duty

SURAT, August 3, (A.P.I.): The postal lower grade staff of Surat who were on strike for the past 23 days, have resumed duty this morning.

Information has been received by the Postal authorities here that the strikers are resuming all over the division.

The post-officers are not nowever accepting money orders to-day.

The telegraph messengers who resumed duty this morning on coming to know about the decision of the All-India postmen and lower grade staff union at Bombay not to call off the strike, have left their posts.

It is learnt that they will await the decision of the scheduled meeting of the union at Bombay to-morrow.

KARACHI, Aug. 3: Sir Jagdish Chandra Ghosh, Director, Institute of Science, Bangalore, and a member of the Indian Scientists' Delegation to the Empire Scientists' Conference held recently in London, returned to Karachi on Thursday from London on his way to Bangalore.

India Reply With 68 For 1 Against Glamorganshire's 238

While Fieldsmen Drop Number Of Catches, ... Mankad (4 for 44), Nayudu & Amarnath ... Shine

(By Learie Constantine, Reuter's Special Commentator)

SWANSEA, August 3 (Reuter): The Indians had Glamorgan struggling for runs on a pitch which was very damp and dead in the morning, but was drying later and taking spin.

Half of Glamorgan were out for 91; they might well have been out for a very low score. The Indians again paid the penalty for poor cathing. Emerys Davies was missed twice in the early stages, Jones should have been caught behind the wicket easily, immediately after lunch, and James, the topscorer at tea, escaped at extracover when 18, Nayudu missing an easy chance.

This proved an expensive lapse, since the spinners, Mankad and Nayudu himself, were then mastering the batsmen and had dismissed five for 41 in one spell at that time.

James and Judge were confidently retrieving Glamorgan's fortune and the partnership was unfinished at tea, having realised 48 in the quick time of 50 minutes.

Amarnath and Mankad were as usual the pick of the Indian bowlers, maintaining great accuracy, but unfortunately they were the bowlers to suffer from missed catches, which contrasted strongly with the Indians' smart ground fielding.

The Indians could only blame themselves for having to endure an awkward 75 minutes at the end of the day. Lamentable catching at a critical stage lost the Indians a great opportunity of skitting Glamorgan at a very low score.

The afternoon struggle between the keen Indian attack and the fighting batsmen provided good entertainment for the holiday crowd, estimated at 12,000.

Merchant and Modi, batting carefully, put India in a favourable position, since the damp pitch should improve in the promising weekend weather.

Details Of Game

SWANSEA, August 3 (Reuter): The weather was dull and threatening early today when India began their second match with Glamorganshire, who drew in June. The start was made at midday (B.S.T.) however, and there are prospects of a keen match, as Glamorganshire, who were a weak county before the war, are nowadays among the best six in the County Championship.

India was Pataudi, who decided to rest his strained knee which troubled him in the last match, while Hafeez stood down, arranging to have his injured nose attended at a Swansea hospital.

Compared to their June team, Glamorganshire have made two changes, Matthews and James replacing Lavis and Jones. Judge and Robinson, who have played for the Royal Air Force and the Europeans in India during the war, are well-known to the tourists

The pitch was damp when Dyson and E. Davies opened for the county and not until the captains had made an inspection of the wicket was it decided possible to start, though a few minutes late. Despite the gloomy weather, there was a good crowd. Glamorganshire won the toss and elected to bat.

Banerjee and Amarnath used sawdust liberally when they opened the attack.

Lefthander Davies soon outpaced his partner, Dyson. Amarnath's bad luck with the ball continues, and Davies edged a ball through the slips to the boundary in Amarnath's first over.

There was no life in the pitch, and it was a rather slow beginning by the two batsmen who have both exceeded 1,000 runs this season. Hazare was brought on after 20, Amarnath replacing Banerjee at the other end.

After Davies had another escape when lifting a ball past Mankad, who might have taken a catch, Hazare broke the partnership at 22, Amarnath holding a catch in the slips with Davies on 'the unlucky thirteen."

INDIA'S GOOD BOWLING

Indians soon had another wicket, Amarnath uprooting Dyson's offstump, only 28 runs scored in 70 minutes paid testimony to the good bowling. Mankad then replaced Amarnath, whose figures were 12 over seven maidens 13 runs and one wicket.

Robinson was at the crease for 35 minutes before scoring, and lunch was taken after 90 minutes with only 44 scored. Amarnath had returned in place of Mankad just before the interval.

Runs came steadily after lunch with periods when the bowlers kept the batsmen quiet, but any hopes that Robinson and Jones, who took the total to 71, would engage in a big stand, ended when Merchant brought Naidu on for the first time.

Jumping out to drive Nayudu, Jones snicked the ball to the slips where Mankad held a catch.

Seven runs later Nayudu got Robinson leg-before.

The pitch was now taking spin and Mankad completely beat Wooller several times without success. Over 10,000 spectators were now watching, and saw Mankad get a deserved wicket when Wooller played forward and gave Hazare an easy slip catch.

HOME TEAM'S COLLAPSE CONTINUES

Half the side was now out for 91. The collapse continued, Nayudu producing a googly which beat Porter so that the spin bowlers had taken the last four wickets for the addition of 41 runs.

Wicketkeeper H. Davies vigorously pulled Nayudu for a four and six in the same over, but gave an easy catch at squareleg in the next over when trying the same against Mankad.

James and Judge brightened Glamorgan's prospects but Nayudu dropped James at extracover at 133.

Nayudu, who was losing length was relieved by Sarwate at 139 Hafeez attended hospital at Swansea but his nose was still too swollen to ascertain whether it was fractured yesterday. He will go to hospital for X-ray on Monday.

With James and Judge settling down, Amarnath and Hazare took over the bowling, but James three times hit Hazare to the offboundary.

James and Judge were still together at tea, when the partnership had realised 48 in 50 minutes.

Even Merchant caught the poor-catching epidemic and dropped a very fast ball from Judge at mid-off off Mankad. In the next over Sarwate dropped James at deep square-leg, off Amarnath. Finally Judge edged to the wicketkeeper at 174.

James completed a valuable 50 after 85 minutes, including eight boundaries.

FIREWORKS PRECEDE CLOSE AT 238

Then came some fireworks. Matthews hit four boundaries in one over from Mankad, who finally held a good left-handed catch in the slips.

Clay scored 24—three fours and two sixes—in one over from Mankad, but was easily stumped in the next over, the innings closing at 238,

INDIA'S 68 FOR 1

The Indians had 75 minutes left for batting. They had a bad start; Mushtaq Ali was caught at forward shortleg, off the third ball, in Matthews' first over, and actually the first ball he received.

Merchant and Modi were restrained against the accurate medium-paced bowling of Matthews and Judge, Merchant content to defend for a long time.

At 33, Clay, experienced offspin bowler, replaced Matthews and Wooller, medium right-arm bowler, relieved Judge. Clay, with three men in a close legstrap, required careful watching.

Offdriving Clay, Modi sent up 50 in 55 minutes and the Batsmen played out time carefully.

The Indians had scored 68 for one in their first innings at close of play.

INDIAN TEAM

Merchant (Capt.), Hindlekar, Nayudu, Hazare, Amarnath, Banerjee, Sohoni, Sarwate, Modi, Mankad and Mustaq Ali.

GLAMORGANSHIRE TEAM

J. C. Clay (Capt.), W. Wooler, A.D G. Matthews, A. H. Dyson, E. Davies, A. Porter, W. E. Jones, H. Davies, P. F. Judge, M. Robinson and E. L. James.

SCORE BOARD

GLAMORGANSHIRE (1st Innings)

E Davis c Amarnath b Hazare	13
Dyson b Amarnath	11
Robinson l.b.w. Nayudu	16
Jones c Mankad b Nayudu	26
Wooller c Hazare b Mankad	7
Porter b Nayudu	10
James (not out)	62
H Davies c Mushtaq Ali b Mankad	10
Judge c Hindlekar b Mankad	21
Matthews c Mankad b Amarnath	20
Clay st Hindlekar b Mankad	27
Extras (6 byes, 6 leg-byes, 1 wide, 2 no balls)	15
Total	238

Fall of wickets: 1 for 22, 2 for 24, 3 for 71, 4 for 78, 5 for 91, 6 for 105, 7 for 118, 8 for 174, 9 for 205, 10 for 238.

Bowling Analysis: 9/1/20/0, Amarnath 25/15/37/2, Hazare 18/9/31/1, Mankad 23.4/44/81/4 Sohoni 2/0/4/0, Nayudu 12/0/44/3, Sarwate 3/1/6/0.

INDIA (1st Innings)

Merchant (not out)	34
Mushtaq Ali c James b Matthews	0
Modi (not out)	29
Extras	5
Total (for 1 wkt.)	68

Fall of wickets: 1 for 1.

Bowling Analysis: Matthews 7/2/14/1, Judge 7/0/14/0, Clay 8/2/10/0, Wooller 4/0/13/0, Emerys Davies 3/0/12/0.

SPECIAL SHOW OF EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Industries Ministers Visit Poona Exhibition Of "Visual Aids"

POONA, Aug. 3.

The exhibition "Visual Aids in Education" organised by the Visual Education Society, Bombay, and opened by the Prime Minister of Bombay, during the week at the Wadia College Hall was amongst others visited by all the Industries Ministers, other officials and leaders assembled here for the two Conferences. Messrs. K. S. Hirlekar, Hon. Secretary of the Society, and N. Gokhale gave a special show of selected educational 16m.m. films and film strips to the Ministers and other guests at residence of Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, and it was much appreciated by all.

The Prime Minister's message recorded by Messrs. Peerless Pictures will be soon released on the screen. The exhibition will remain open to the public till Monday evening next.

22 KILLED IN PLANE BLOW-UP

RANGOON, August, 3, (A.P.A.): An R.A.F. transport plane carrying British Servicemen from Rangoon to Calcutta blew up in mid-air over a small jungle village near Bassein, in the Burma Delta, a few days ago.

All the passengers and crew, totalling 22, were killed. The bodies of all have been recovered.

HE THREATENED LIFE OF TRUMAN

NEW YORK, August 3, (Reuter): A despatch from Washington published here, to-day, said that an unidentified man was being held for grand jury action, on a charge of threatening the life of President Truman.

The despatch quoted the United States Secret Service as describing the man as "an alleged self-proclaimed executioner".

The statement was made in a report on the activities of the Secret Service during the fiscal year ended June 30.

POPE GIVES AUDIENCE TO ARAB DELEGATION

VATICAN CITY, August 3, (Reuter): The Pope gave a 35-minute audience, early to-day to a five-man Arab Delegation, led by Min Bey Abdul Mamdi, which has come to Rome to put the Arab case on Palestine before the Catholic Church leaders.

The Delegation which contains three Muslims and two Christians was appointed by the Arab Higher Committee.

LONDON, August 3 (Reuter). The latest developments in the negotiations for the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 are now being considered by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee in Paris, it is learned on good authority in London today.

Save Us From Gharry Drivers!

By J. Mackwan

Varied are the tricks played by taxi and gharry drivers in these days of long queues at bus stands and railway stations. They are detailed in this article which seeks to tell the harassed public how exactly they should seek redress from the police.

In these abnormal times of stress and strain, of high prices, dearness, scarcity of food and clothing, and endless trouble of transport whether of tram cars, buses or railway trains citizens forget or do not take much notice of the hardships and even insults hurled upon them by hack victoria drivers and taxi drivers.

It will be surprising to learn that to go from the Victoria Terminus to Church Gate Railway Station, gharry drivers sometimes demand Rs. 2/-! From the Bombay Central Station to Girgaon Rs. 3/-.! One Taxi driver had the audacity to demand Rs. 30/- from a Police Officer to take him from the Bombay Central Station to Colaba! Many times citizens are in no mood to haggle with these tribes of hack victoria drivers and taxi drivers and agree to pay what is demanded. They suffer with the proverbial patience of Job because they do not know what to do in the matter of getting their grievances redressed.

Place Of Offence

It is interesting to note that there are certain places where these offence occur almost every day. They are; the Bombay Central Railway Station, Victoria Terminus, Ferry Wharf. and "R" Shed Princes Dock whence boats go to Kathiawar. In one case which was detected by the police, it was reported that a victoria driver demanded Rs. 30/- for going from "R" shed to Dhobi Talao. This gives an idea how victoria drivers are fleecing the public!

How To Seek Redress

For the benefit of the public who may have a grievance that they are overcharged as a matter of fact, every minute of the day and night they are over charged, there is a department maintained at the Head Police Office under Inspector McCarthy, Sub-Inspector Loveday and Sub-Inspector Godiwala. Their office is situated in the compound of the Head Police Office along the Carnac Road and is called Public Land and Conveyance Department. Whenever the public has any grievance, this department should be informed and the needful will be done.

Now to revert to my subject, victoria drivers are no respector of men. They do not care who the person they have to deal with is. To give an instance, some time ago, a Deputy Commissioner of Police, boarded a hack victoria at Crawford Market, and asked him to drive to the Churchgate Station. He offered the victoria driver Re. One but the driver was not satisfied and began to shout loudly and insolently to the passenger who was in his "mufti".

Of course, the Deputy Commissioner took prompt action. The driver's license was suspended for a month. Once a Presidency Magistrate who was coming from Bandra, got down at Grant Road. He had to go to the Girgaon Police Court and similar treatment was meted out to him by another victoriawala. The culprit was suitably dealt with.

The Public Land and conveyance Department, during the month of June, suspended 40 licences for a period of one month in the case of victoria drivers who demanded more fare than was due. During the same period, 90 licences were suspended from five days to fifteen days. Thirty victoria drivers were prosecuted in courts and fined from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25/- .

From January of this year, a number of cases were taken up by the department. The cases run into hundreds.

Taxi Driver Too

The Taxi drivers at the Bombay Central Station and Victoria Terminus play the same trick as the victoria drivers. They demand exorbitant fares and do not go by the meter. An interesting case occurred recently at the Bombay Central Station. An Officer of the Bombay City Police in Khaki came from upcountry and a taxi driver hailed him, thinking that he was an army man. The police officer got into the taxi. The driver announced he would charge Rs. 30 to go to Colaba. The police officer asked him to drive to Byculla first and also urged him to put down his meter flag which the driver did with great hesitation. At Byculla, the taxi was taken to the Police Station and the driver was duly charged and his licence was suspended for a month. But these incidents occur almost every day either with the victoria drivers or with the taxi drivers particularly at the railway stations and it is up to the public to co-operate with the Public Land and Conveyance Department and complain if they have any grievances, quoting the number of the vehicle and the badge of the drivers. In case of taxis, the complaints should go to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Motor Vehicles Department. Sometimes the public do not co-operate or assist the police.

Need For Public Co-operation

Sometime ago, a gentleman engaged a hack victoria to go to Girgaon from the Bombay Central Station and the driver demanded Rs. 3/- which the gentleman agreed to pay. A police Sub-Inspector who was watching this incident asked the gentleman not to pay so much as the legitimate fare was only about annas twelve. The young gentleman replied; "I am the son of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. You mind your business. I will pay what I like". So there are men like this too, who do not want to co-operate with the police! It is in the hands of the public to put down the evil. Without co-operation nothing much could be attained.

WITH THE CALL TO ARMS, off went the Flit soldier to defend the Armed Forces against the disease caused by flies, mosquitoes, lice and other vile insects.

Acclaimed by fighting men for his powerful protection against all insect pests, the Flit soldier is back among us to defend you and your family against the disease and torture of flies that carry typhoid and dysentery; mosquitoes that propagate yellow fever and malaria; moths that destroy your clothing.

This means that Flit—with the familiar figure of the Flit soldier on the yellow and black tin—will be available when and where you want it.

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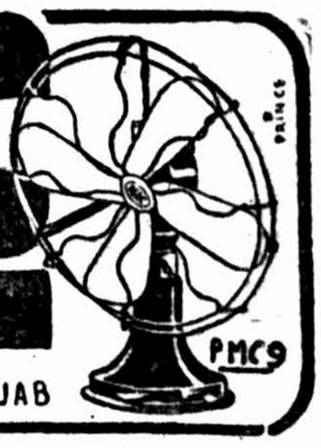

MAC WORKS · QADIAN PUNJAB

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

BATTING RECORDS AT HOVE. THE BATTING ORDER. MANKAD'S RARE DISTINCTION. STOP THIS FIDDLING. WELL DONE, DR. SUBBAROYAN. BOMBAY BY PASSED AGAIN. INJUSTICE TO JOVENIANO. PUNISHED FOR NO OFFENCE.

After the miserable show put up by Indians in the second Test Match at Manchester, it was, indeed, refreshing to see them rout Sussex, the County of Ranji and Duleep, by the wide margin of 9 wicket. But it is not the margin of victory which is so very gratifying as the magnificent batting performances of some of our stalwarts. The first pair, Vijay Merchant and Vinoo Mankad, knocked up nearly 300 runs between them. Then Pataudi and Amarnath followed to raise the total to record figure of 533 for the loss of 3 wickets. This is an achievement unsurpassed by any of our teams against an English county.

The individual scores were Merchant 205, Mankad 105, Pataudi 110 (not out) and Amarnath 106. This is also an achievement in the history of Indian cricket. I am not sure if this—four centuries by successive bastsmen—is not a world record. Any way, we have every reason to be proud of their grand show.

The Batting Order

It was no wonder that in this run-getting business, Vijay was the highest collector. He is our surest and most dependable bat—the pivot on which the entire side rotates If he does well, others try to follow him and if he fails, the others surrender meekly too. Tragedy after tragedy has followed in the wake of Merchant's early exit. Vinoo has also proved to be an excellent partner to Vijay. I do not understand, therefore, why the Indian skipper does not follow a regular batting order. This is an absolute necessity for the stability of the team.

The above order appears to be an admirable one. But 'Pat' does not believe in cut and dried plan of action. He wants to experiment all along. But there is a psychological factor which he ought to consider seriously. He should remember that if players are called upon to bat in an irregular order—or in an unsuitable position,—they get upset and practically throw away their wickets. Let us hope that he will arrange a proper order and stick to it in the final Test. If he does so, there will be some possibility of the tourists making a decent show in it.

Mankad's Rare Distinction

Mankad has also proved to be one of the mainstays of our bowling—and fielding too. It was chiefly due to his efforts—he captured 8 wickets in all—that the tourists were able to get the better of Sussex. It is, therefore, very pleasing to hear that he will be included in the next Wisden's list of "Five Cricketers of the year." He thoroughly deserves the honour. Only five other Indians, so far as I can remember, have earned this distinction before him and they are Ranji, Duleep, Pataudi, C. K. Nayudu and Vijay Merchant.

Worried as we are about the failure of our batsmen, especially in critical moments, we have every reason to worry about the failure of our bowlers. We had great hopes of C. S. Nayudu, Sarwate and Shinde. But they have not been able to produce their best form. It is generally held that this is partly due to the fact that they have not been nursed and handled properly by our captain. Unless a bowler is given sufficient chance, he can not gain any confidence in himself and produce the desired results.

Again a good deal depends on fielding. Our fieldsmen cannot be said to have acquitted themselves creditably. Even in the match in question, they allowed George Cox—by dropped catches and bad ground fielding—to put up the highest score of 234 (not out) against India. What can bowlers do under such circumstances?

Stop This Fiddling

The latest news from Taunton, that the tourists were skittled out for a total of 64, the lowest so far. "The batting collapse is inexplicable," says Learie Constantine. "Little appeared wrong with the wicket, on which several high scores have been recorded this season.

But Andrews, fast-medium, and Bu se, medium-paced, did swing the ball considerably in the damp atmosphere. The firm pitch appeared to have little life, and a forced conclusion is this—that nervous batting against accurate swing bowling caused India's downfall."

But to me it appears that the collapse was due to the sudden and early dismissal of Vijay Merchant for a bloc and the faulty batting order. Unless and until 'Pat' stops fiddling with it, there will be no end to these sensational collapses.

Well Done, Dr. Subbaroyan

As was expected Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India for the last 8 years, and K. S. Ranga Rao, the Hon. Secretary for the same period, did not seek re-election at the last meeting. It was high time they did. Nor that they were not good enough for these positions, but, as I have stated before, these offices should go round the country every two or three years, so that the leading provinces may have a chance to put in their quota in the administration of the National organisation. These two gentlemen, as well as Z. R. Irani, Hon. Treasurer for many years have done well to stand down. During their long tenure of office, they discharged their duties exceedingly well and raised the Board of Control from a dreadfulness to a position of stability and respectability. Owing to the intervention of the World War II, they were not able to do anything remarkable. But their contribution to the general welfare of the Board—and Indian Cricket is substantial.

Bombay By-Passed Again

It is a matter of great pity that Bombay could not contest for the vacancies caused by the retirement of Subbaroyan and Ranga Rao, as they found that things had been cooked up nicely to suit the books of A. S. DeMello, the former Secretary of the Board, and P. Gupta, the manager of team now Touring England. They have been elected President and Secretary respectively. And D. P. Thanawalla of Bombay, who had aspired for the latter position, has been satisfied with the Treasurership.

I can hardly congratulate the Board of Control on their choice. If DeMello's past records are a criterion and an indication, I am afraid the future of Indian cricket is, indeed, black. If he throws the Board of Control in a financial morass, as he did with the CCI I do not know who will rescue it—now that Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla is no more.

Injustice To Joveniano

With the conclusion of the Hinrichs Shield football at the Cooperage has been of a colourless variety. Heaven alone knows why some of the teams who are not good enough for the Second Division, have been included in the Senior Division of the Harwood League! Interest, however, has centred round the disciplinary actions which the WIFA Committee has taken against some of the players, particularly against Joveniano of Tatas. I fail to understand why such a drastic action as suspension till the end of this season has been taken against him.

Let the Bori Bunder scribe describe the incident which led to this action speak here:— The most discussed topic of the match centred round the marching orders to centre-forward Joveniano of Tatas, by the referee after some ten minutes' play in the second half. Joveniano, as I saw the incident survived a tackle by centre-half Slade in the penalty area, and followed up to charge goalkeeper Lambert, who had, in the meanwhile, taken possession of the ball.

There were two previous occasions in the course of the match when this lanky, awkward forward was pulled up by the referee for dangerous play. In neither instance did the official appear to me to have cautioned him.

No Offence

After the match, I spoke to Joveniano and he confirmed my impression. The referee however, maintained that he had cantioued him once prior to sending him off.

Here is what Lambert told me after the match. "I got down to collect the ball and Joveniano, rushing up, barged into me with his body. Surely such an act did not merit such a crushing penalty.

Does it not seem strange that what was considered unjustified by Bori Bunder's correspondent should have been farther augmented by the Committee by suspending him for such a long time?

Is It True?

That Bombay's agitation for a complete overhaul of the Board of Control for Cricket in India has borne wonderful fruits?

That DeMello will next be invited to lead—by virtue of his previous experience as Captain of the Rest in the Communal Show of Bombay—the All-India team against the West Indies when they visit India next cold weather?

That Pankaj Gupta, Manager of Pataudi's 'happy family', woke up in his Brighton Hotel to find himself the new Secretary of the Board of Control vice one-a-day statementwalla K. S. Ranga Rao?

That Gupta will claim the managership of all visiting and touring teams as his birthright in view of his expert knowledge of all games without ever playing any?

That D. P. Thanawalla has gratefully accepted the position of chancellor of the BCCI Exchequer as he feels that Bombay alone can shoulder the heavy financial burden of the Board of Control?

That this incomparable trio will now launch an extensive programme of building stadia in all parts of the country?

That they are already on the look out for contractors like Shapoorji Pallonji who may wait indefinitely for their bills and even undertake to run all sports on their own initiative and responsibility?

That Thanawalla may now drop the BPOA scheme of sixteen lakhs of rupees as he finds his hands already too full to grab the Olympic Stadium?

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Let us talk it over —

To revert to the 'foreign bride'! She is far too interesting to be dismissed within the twelve-inch-i length of a column. As an individual she naturally becomes an object of curiosity for all and sundry, whether she is a Chinese, Burmese, Swedish or unadulterated British. But her appeal as a Society lady varils with the shade of her colour, olive, brunette or blonde. The comely beauty of an olive-complexioned Chinesse or brunette Burmese is admired, of course, but somehow it is suggestive of a sombre atmosphere of culture and a happy household. On the other hand, you just mention a blonde from the Western world and it's all so different with our men..... well, well, this isn't so plain or simple as being jealous of a blonde coming over here as a 'bride.' For my first acquaintance with one dates back to the innocent days of early teens. Certainly that's hardly the age when a woman can be jealous of any bride at all! As a little girl, ignorant of the human failings, I used to be much amused whenever the fat and fortyish uncle entertained at tea or dinner the German wife of a colleague. Her tall and hefty figure and the unreserved laughter dwarfed the cluster of big brains gathered around the table!

* * * *

I vividly remember even to this day, how the men strived to appear as models of chivalrous youth-always on the tiptoes to light milady's cigarette or help her on with the furcoat. Oh my! even after the august visitor's departure, they would keep on talking about her chic dress, sporting nature and the minutest mannerism of her speech. In spite of the discernible grey tinge in the well-groomed hair and a smooth shave, I bet, the men felt tickled in the presence of the blonde. But then aren't men supposed to be as young as they feel?

It has always been a puzzle to me why our men go ga-ga over a white woman? Is it her beauty?—Not at all. Surprisingly enough, all foreign returned-wallas declare that unlike our own land, "beauty is very, very rare in the Western countries." More often than not, they evince a keen sense of disappointment over the lack of 'that delicate womanly grace' in the West. Perhaps that's why a European woman turns the heads of our men, young as well as old! The white woman scores over us in her free manner, dashing spirit, vivaciousness and the knack of taking men for granted. However, if you or I try to take a cue from her, we become too profane for words! That's the way men are made! Who was it who said "What a man admires most in another woman, he hates most in his wife." However, our men make an exception even to this axiomatic truth in the case of a European wife!!!!

* * * *

Well then how shall we purely as woman, regard her? With hostility or envy for having deprived some one of us of a covetable groom? It is interesting to note the attitude the Egyptians have taken.

Hundreds of promising young Egyptians have gone abroad for higher education. Amongst them are a number of women, too. For the latter, the Egyptian government have even chosen boarding schools and hostels in Europe and America and the government representatives will look to all their comforts and needs. However, they are strictly warned to bring home only degrees.

The young scholars studying at government expenses are liable to forfeit their allowance should they marry an Egyptian girl while away from home. The penalty will be heavier if a student marries a foreign woman. He'll not only be expelled from the scholastic mission but will also have to refund all the expenses incurred by the government!! The Ministry of Education have not, however, laid down any specific ruling as regards the young maidens taking a foreigner for a bridegroom. Or perhaps the daughters of the proud Egyptian Queen (immortalised by the great English bard) have inherited the right to choose their own groom.

—Leela.

HYSTERIA—OR OPPRESSION?

By Susheela Misra

Doctors, take it easy! Though the subject looks like an encroachment into Medicine, it is not so. The encroachment, if any, stops with the title. The names of these all-too-common ailments have been borrowed as typical manifestations of the fever and fret of modern life—especially because one cannot help noticing that today most men complain of high blood-pressure and most women are branded hysterical. Whatever be the aetiology, symptomatology, prognosis, diagnosis, etc. of these maladies (which may safely be left in the hands of the learned medical men), one cannot help tracing these ailments to the social, political and domestic backgrounds of modern life.

Transition Period

Being born into an age of transitions in every respect, we, the children of this atomic era, are being torn between currents and cross-currents and tossed about on the tumultuous waves of changes. Politically, we in India have begun to show signs of life. Socially, we are trying to break off from all the old outworn standards. Materially, we are suffering from the consequences of the "Grab Policy" of the West. Morally we are breaking loose from the pitiless clutches of orthodoxy. In a word, the individual is in a state of revolution within himself and without. To have to cope with all these multitudinous aspects of life simultaneously is really too much for us—frail creatures, made of the suff such as dreams are made of!

Never have our people been so intensely alive as today. Certain sections of the people may be yearning for the 'good, old times' when life was one smooth-sailing affair,—the only adventures being from the proverbial blue-bed to the brown. But there are many others who feel that it is a bliss to be alive at the dawn of such an era. They prefer the fret, risk and adventure of modern life to the calm stagnation and peaceful vegetation of previous times. Whatever be our preferences, we are right in a whirlpool of momentous changes. The three alternative courses before us are: (1) either we rise to the top like cream, (2) or we drift with the flow of the stream (3) or, we will be left behind like worthless dregs.

The third category consists of those who "live dead men's lives, encased in their pasts." The first class refers to our great national leaders who have roused us from the mental stupor, physical weariness and "heavy burden of the past", and infused life into us. Among the second section are those millions of India today who, inspired by the noble ideal and example of our leaders, are striving selflessly to redeem our motherland from the heavy burden of the past and to wipe out generations of shameful subservience and timid submission to arrogant alien authority." "Plaything of Nature's mighty forces, less than the speck of dust in the vast universe, he has hurled defiance at the elemental powers." (Pdt. Nehru). The result is that our nerves are going to pieces. We are in a state of perpetual excitement, our minds ever on tenterhooks, and nerves strained to breaking point.

Problems Of Man

Firstly, man being the bread-winner in the majority of homes, he has this important problem of food to worry constantly about. Famines, hunger-marches, cloth-scarcity and strikes are the order of the day. How to feed and clothe his family is his primary concern. Most men are averse to the idea of letting their wives supplement the family-income by taking up jobs. Even if his own income may be insufficient, he would rather starve than let the wife supplement the income of the family.

Tantrums of young women which the medical profession describes as hysteria is not the monopoly of the idle rich. The author says that it is not an uncommon malady among the upper middle classes in India to-day. Whenever a woman is prevented from growing to her full stature, her mind seeks relief through hysteria.

But Indian womanhood is slowly trying to get over the sense of frustration which has resulted from her age-long slavery. According to the author, young women hailing from the upper middle classes have given the lead. The rest are bound to follow suit.

It is only when man and woman share the great duties of life, side by side, that man's cares will be lightened and woman's true self will be realised, concludes the author.

Politically he is no longer content with the occasional crumbs of mercy thrown at him by the alien exploiters of this hapless country. The superiority-complex of the white man has been exploded and today he is "on the run." The Indian has resolved that in this chase he will either succeed or die. Socially, morally and spiritually he is in constant conflict with the older generation. To take but one instance, many people talk glibly of marriage as a mere side-issue in one's life. This, however, is erroneous because marriage is the rock on which civilisation is based. If a man has old-fashioned parents, they insist on choosing a bride for him, although their ideal of a bride may be the exact opposite of his ideal. If he pleases them, he makes himself and his bride miserable. If he defies his parents, he painfully alienates them. But he has realised—that in order to face life's many-sided problems, a wife of his choice is essential today. Thus he is confronted with a painful dilemma. In this conflict between orthodoxy and heterodoxy, the young man is the scapegoat. But the intellectual independence of today's youth has given him courage to stand by his own convictions, come what may.

Thus every sphere of youth's activities is being revolutionised. Most of them have become revolutionists and revolutionaries. Under these circumstances, is man's high blood-pressure any wonder?

Problems Of Women

The man in India has enough problems to face; but women's problems are legion. The Indian woman's plight is still less enviable than man's. In most provinces in India, women are crushed down by a double tyranny. Firstly, she cannot escape the repercussions of an alien domination over her country. Secondly there is the deplorable domination of man in her own home. One wonders if any other country possesses a verse corresponding to the Indian one which says: "The father protects her in her childhood, the husband in her youth and middle age, the son in her old age; woman deserves freedom at NO time in her life"!!

Among the poorer classes (which sadly form the majority in India) it will not be wrong to say that woman's burden in life is definitely far more overwhelming than man's. Apart from producing children and managing the house, she helps her man on the fields.—and in return for all this, sometimes gets only words of abuse, or even thrashings from a tired, drunken and disillusioned overlord. These women should and would have been the most hysterical of all had they the time and money for it. For, hysteria and nervous breakdown are afflictions which are regarded as "affectations of the leisured classes."

Ailment Of The Rich

It is a tragedy for a girl with independent ideas or ideals to be born into a rich, old-fashioned family. Though she can command all creature—comforts and most things that money can buy, there is one thing which she cannot purchase, i.e., her freedom. One comes across so many of these unhappy creatures in their cages of gold—some trying to derive happiness out of expensive clothes and ornaments, others through social gaieties, and still others through domestic intrigues. But at heart, most of them pine for what is not. Hysteria is the most common and popular ailment of rich young women who are

(Continued on Page 6)

Britain's Latest 'Baby' Car *For Women!*

The latest thing in 'baby' cars is this 2-1/2 H.P. Lumar—it is Britain's newest and smallest car, and although it is built and designed mainly for invalids, it is expected that it will soon become a popular runabout for women. The car, which is a single-seater, four wheeled job, can cruise comfortably at 30, country speed-40, with a petrol consumption of 65 miles to the gallon. Beyond the fact that it has extra wide doors, a low step and interchangeable hand or foot controls, there is nothing to indicate that it is an invalid's vehicle. It is 7 ft. 5-1/2 ins. long, and 2 ft., 4 ins. wide.

In Discovering India Nehru Discovers Himself—And You!

Review BY N. G. Jog

"The Discovery Of India" By Jawaharlal Nehru, Publishers The Signet Press, Calcutta, Price Rs. 11

Oftentimes, one strips oneself of passion
In order to see the Secret of Life
Oftentimes, one regards life with passion
In order to see its manifold results.

These lines of Lao-tze quoted by Nehru may well serve as the key to his latest book. In discovering India for himself and his countrymen the author has both stripped himself of and wrapped himself with passion. He at times (roughly in the first half of his book) views India with the cold and detached eye of an historian and even a scientist. He is very much the thinker dissecting and reflecting over the past and deriving objective lessons for the present. But when he actually writes of the present, of modern India in whose manifold development he has himself played such an inspiring role, he naturally regards her with a certain amount of passion.

That indeed was inevitable considering that the "Discovery" was conceived and wholly written within the four walls of the Ahmednagar Fort prison during the ninth and longest term of his incarceration. The stifling atmosphere of the jail was hardly conducive to the writh ing of a book like this; and yet some of the greatest works of literature are the product of the prison. As for Jawaharlal himself, it is only when he is confined within the four walls of H. M.'s guest-house that he finds leisure to do any serious writing.

"The Discovery of India" being both subjective and objective has in its planning become a curious if unconscious blend of Nehru's two earlier books "Glimpses Of World History" and "Autobiography"

The title itself suggets that "Discovery" is the lineal successor of the "Glimpses" and yet the very second chapter is wholly devoted to the tragic death of Kamala Nehru and to their brief and hectic wedded life. This episode legitimately belonged to the "Autobiography" which, it will be recalled, ended with Nehru's rushing to Badenweiler to be present at his wife's deathbed.

Psychological Background

Frankly this episode has nothing to do with the discovery of India. And yet this introduction at once lifts the book to a high emotional plane. Nay, it attunes the reader to the author's mind as he sat in the Ahmadnagar Fort, sorting out his complex thoughts, delving into the catacombed past and peering into the veiled future. "The present", Nehru says, "hardly exists (in the prison), for there is an absence of feeling and sensation which might separate it from the dead past." He therefore drew himself away from "the piercing edge of the present and moved along the wider expanses of the past and the future".

It is necessary to note this psychological background while accompaning Nehru in this voyage of exploration. He is neither a dry-as-dust professor reeling off dates and statistics nor a uniformed guide blaring the sights through a megaphone. It is better to travel with Nehru than to arrive at the destination. What grips one's attention is not so much the discovery itself as the processes of a fine and noble mind at work. One does not merely get a new insight into India after a perusal of the book; One also knows Nehru anew. And what a lofty spirit his is. "What is there in common between Jinnah and you?"—The Poet Iqbal once asked and answered himself: "He is a politician, you are a patriot".

Lady With Past

That is no doubt true. But one feels that to call Nehru merely a patriot is to do him an injustice. For chauvinism is the hall-mark of the patriot and the national anthem his theme-song, whether it is *Rule Britannia, Deutsche Uber Alles* or even *Vande Mataram* and *Jai Hind*. Now Nehru too shouts *Jai Hind*, but the *Hind* of his conception is not a geographical idol or a national fetish or even the Bharat Mata of popular imagination. It was not just patriotic pride that set him on the discovery of India but something deeper, some vital urge in his soul.

What has he discovered? Here is the answer in his own words. "Today she (India) is four hundred million separate individual men and women, each differing from the other, each living in a private universe of thought and feeling. If this is so in the present, how much more difficult is it to grasp that multitudinous part of innumerable successions of human beings? Yet something has bound them together and binds them still. India is a geographical and economic entity, a cultural unity amidst diversity, a bundle of contradictions held together by strong yet invisible threads. Overwhelmed again and again, her spirit was never conquered, and today when she appears to be the plaything of a proud conqueror, she remains unsubdued and unconquerd.

Nothing very startling about this discovery!—The critic might say. Yet how many of us can trace our cultural roots to Mohenjdaro buried under sand in the very dawn of history? How many of us can visualise the cavalcade of history since the coming of the Aryans and feel ourselves a part of it? How many of us can transcend the barriers of race, religion, community and social and political schisms and view this huge country and its people as a homogenous, fraternal whole? How many can entertain such a dynamic faith in India's future?

It is exactly this historical and psychological approach of Jawaharlal that makes the "Discovery" such an inspiring book to read, even though it is sketchy and disjointed in parts. Generations of students have been taught Indian history in "Periods" and in that process have missed the real India altogether. In Nehru's book this ancient land becomes alive. "There are terrifying glimpses of dark corridors which seem to lead back to primeval night, but also there is the fullness and warmth of the day about her. Shameful and repellant she is occasianally, perverse and obstinate, sometimes even a little hysteric, this lady with a past. But she is very lovable and none of her children can forget her wherever they go or whatever strange fate befalls them."

Religion Of Kitchen

Few Indian authors—except perhaps the great Tagore—have stressed

(Continued on Page 6)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It has been definitely decided by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji Bari to convene the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' conference during the ensuing Christmas holidays. Already the preparations have been taken up in hands, and details are being worked out. Full particulars will be issued in due course of time

In the meanwhile, let all the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers throughout India get ready to attend the Conference. Every Branch is entitled to send its five representatives. Please try and forward also any suggestions and resolutions for the conference immediately to the General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan." Khar-Bombay 21.

* * *

THE SPIDER'S WEB

Spiders' webs have often been examined by scientists, either for the fineness of their texture or for their fragility.

One scientist counted that eighty threads of a spider were required to make the thickness of a caterpillar's thread: and another estimated that 18,000 were needed for the thickness of a human hair.

As for the resistance of the thread, any observer may measure it. The web must bear the weight of its builder and of his live prey, which is made prisoner only after a hard struggle. The tissue of the web has to resist dew, rain, and wind.

An astronomer gives a striking instance of the strength and elasticity of this thread. He used it in preference to the finest hair as an intermediary between an electric apparatus and a pendulum. This spider's thread lifted a bundle of wires and lowered it over a cup holding mercury.

The movement was repeated every second, and at the end of the third year the thread might have continued its work if it had not been necessary to break it in order to make a few changes in the apparatus.

* * * *

GOD'S MISTAKE

A little girl, who was constantly in mischief, was talking to her mother one day. "Mother, you heard me say my prayers last night didn't you?"

"Yes, honey," replied the mother.

"And you heard me ask God to make me a good girl?"

"Yes."

"Well," said the little girl, hanging her head. "He didn't do it."

* * * *

A COIN TRICK

Tricks with coins are always popular. Pull out a pile of mixed coins from your pocket and lay them anyhow on the table.

Ask someone to select a coin and hold it in his hand, while you keep your head averted or, better still, submit to being blindfolded.

Lay your hand on his forehead and pretend to read his or her thoughts, saying that you will be able to pick out the coin he has chosen.

When he has replaced the coin on the table, noting its value and date, all you have to do is to pick up the coin that is warmest to the touch.

Simple, isn't it? Have you understood why?

★ ★ ★

HEK WISH

Little Robina, aged three, was going to have a birthday party. Her mother told her that there would be three candles on her cake and that she must make a wish and then try to blow out the candles. If she blew out all the candles at once, her wish would come true.

Before the party her mother said, "Now what wish are you going to make when you try to blow out the candles, Robina?"

"I'm going to wish that I'll blow out all the candles," the girl replied.

★ ★ ★

SEEN PUSHPA?

By the by, there are lots of nice things, including an article on Kashmir, and a number of a fine stories, as well as Smiles, Brain Brightenres, etc., etc., in the July issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." If you are not its subscribers, why not get the copy by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "Pushpa," 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. You will like the journal very much.

And who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. Do not delay!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
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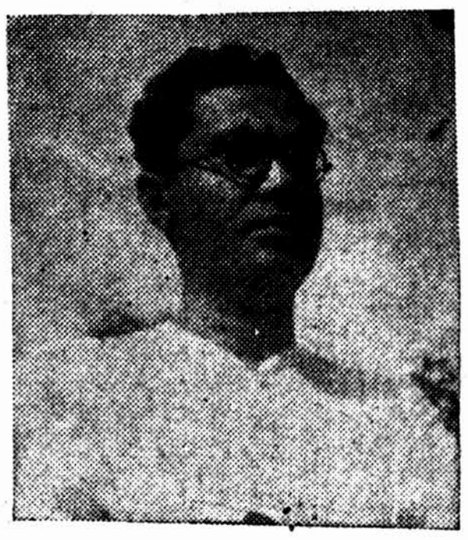
Khar-Bombay 21



Shri M. C. Samaddar, (Editor, "Behar Herald", Patna), President of the Kishore Dal, and Patron of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Members of the Kishore Dal, Patna, who took part in the "Varsha-Mangal" programme.

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Brother Ranjit Sinha, Organiser, Kishore Dal, Patna, who arranged the "Vansha - Mangal" celebrations recently.

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BARRY PAIN: A PHILOSOPHER WITH CAP AND BELLS

By Dr. Hiranmay Ghoshal

To call a man "cultured" is as good as calling him names. For usage has made the expression almost odious. But Barry Pain's writings are instinct with something which can not be described otherwise than by using the word "cultivated". To avoid banality, however, we can use the word "refind". And the distinctive feature of the man is that he has maintained that quality at a high pitch (without in the least being high-brow) in each of the half a century of books he has scored during his not too long span of life.

A regular contributor to the Cambridge University magazine "Granta", as a student, Barry Pain came to literature not with any gloss but with genuine devotion to art and culture. One almost feels that in order to hide the influences of his alma mater he has at times scrupulously and studiedly avoided brilliance and the scintillating in his style. What is more, he has brought down the academic and has elevated the commonplace, both to the level of a pleasant and extremely felicitous dilettantism. What makes him agreeable reading is the fact that his restraint is not the outcome of rigorous. *Yogic* exercises, but is the result of profound and extensive study to an extent which kills in one the desire to be ponderous or demonstrative.

Writer Of Stories

To mark Pain out with a label from the forty-odd volumes of novels parodies, essays and stories one can call ony him a writer of stories. His versatility, however, consisted in the wide range of subjects he touched upon in his stories of every conceivable vein. He has some technically perfect novels to his credit. I have in mind "The Exiles of Faloo" and his last book "Later Years", but they were works more of a man who wanted to be punctiliously scrupulous in the execution of his art than by a man of talent.

"The Exiles of Faloo," however, is a striking work of fiction. Faloo is an unknown island in the tropics, ruled by an anglicized African Chief. It is the refuge of an oddment of criminals who had in an unguarded moment been unable to resist some uncontrollable impulse at home, and had come away to defeat the ends of justice.There were clergymen, aristocrats, bank-directors, clerks —all members of The Exiles Club, a typically tropical British residential hotel-cum-club. They had the best quality of whisky, port and sherry, brought to the island by the shipful, they had perpetual bridge and whist-drives, and instead of the usual turf-club they had races run by a species of local reptiles which looked like enlarged lizards, to relieve their ennui of a retired life. The members of the Exiles' Club had their local politics too. They treated the Chief as something like a constitutional monarch of the island, and yet they would not accept him as a member of their club. The shrewd British policy of back-slapping the native and at the same time keeping him at an arm's length was followed to perfection.

Pain can be credited with an almost uncanny foresight, writing as he did in 1910, inasmuch as he perceived the doom of British colonies in the British colonial policy itself. The British colonial policy which, unlike that of the French and the Dutch, consists in kissing the native's hand and kicking him behind according to the exigencies of the moment, was strictly adhered to by the British outcasts at Faloo. The result was the final break-up of the "club" which was consumed in flames fed by barrelfuls of spirits, with writhing bodies of the members sizzling in fire and with the natives doing the devil dance among them. The natives were drunk; drunk with alcohol, a commodity which brought the island its finance, and drunk with the turbid half-light of a workable democracy without which the island's administration was impossible.'

"Later Years" is another novel which holds an indefinite, undefined sort of charm for me. It is the simple story of a young girl who infatuated with the physique of an athelete, succumbs to the latter's overtures. A tragedy is averted by her constant friend, an aged widower, Carteret Rome, critic and aesthete, marrying her and saving her from public gossip. The *intrigue* is almost banal. But there is Barry Pain to make the book excellent reading. I have hardly ever come across a more charming picture of Richmond (where Carteret Rome lived) in any other book; the Richmond (I do not know what it is like now after the war) without London's suburban jerry-built monstrosities, the Richmond with its green waterside and its moss-covered Victorian houses half revealed through tarred iron-palings.

Besides this you have the author's company in every little detail of episode of the novel. To my mind, a cultured man is he whose company never bores. With Barry Pain it is not skipping over pages to follow the story, but to forget the story and to be all attention to what the author says and how he says it; "The whole of the picture page disgusted him. There was the usual fashionable wedding with the bride and bridegroom smiling tiredly and self-consciously.There was be the usual incomprehensible photograph of the recent excavations at Jigga-Jagga. There were photographs of galvanized celebrities who did not look their part and one of the new apes at the Zoo who appeared comparatively intelligent."

Brevity And Compactness

Pain is pre-eminently a story—writer. Not only that the major part of his works consists of stories, but also he is not the one to pen off a few stunning or soft incidents in a tolerably coherent manner and call the result a story. We must remember that Barry Pain was the author of one of the best books on the technique of story-writing; "First Lessons in Story-writing". He has practised in his stories what he has preached as a theory, recommending two essential requisites of a short story; brevity and compactness. "The condition of brevity", he said, "pleases me though, of course, it takes much longer to use a few words than to use many." And whatever he has created in the form of a short story to please, to shock or to amuse is characterised by an ascetic succinctness (the juxtaposition is not happy, but I cannot find two words more applicable to Pain's manner of writing), a quality which comes with cultivating taste. Here too Pain the epicure knows that swilling or hoggishness is only an impediment to enjoying a good thing with relish.

Broadly speaking Pain's stories fall in two classes; the supernatural and the humorous. Of the supernatural stories I can spot *Mala*, *Post Mortem*, *The Widower*, *The unfinished Game*, *The Four-fingered Hand*, *The Scent*, *Miracles*, *The Missing Years*, *The Tree of Death and Not on the Passenger List*, as the outstanding ones.

Mala is a weird tale of an Englishman married to a Negress, having adopted his wife's faith. "In our religion," he says, "there are no consolations. There is only propitiation, and again propitiation and always propitiation—the sacrifice of more and more as the end draws near." The culmination of that faith is reached in sacrificing their own pretty child, since "she is hauled out of nothing but blind chance to tossed back into nothing but blind chance."

In *Post Mortem* Evan Hurst, the poet, plans a fake suicide in order to know the reaction of society to his death. He goes to a Yorkshire coast town for the purpose. While he is arranging the fects that would lead to the conviction that he is dead he slips and falls on the cliff. Chance conspires with Fate to make someone write his real obituary after all.

Typical Humour

It is Barry Pain's humorous stories that make him so widely known as he is. His humour, however, is on the whole quiet. Except in his Edwards (the confession of a jobbing-gardener), who is almost a prototype of Jacobs 'Bob Pretty, Pain's humour does not act as a strong laugh-producing stimulus in the same sense as Jerome K Jerome or W. W. Jacobs. To my mind the following is an instance of typical Pain's humour. "Mr. Carver in his light way would sometimes call her Nirvena; he was convinced that this was an Eastern term of endearment "(*Sparkling Burgundy*). Here is another. Says Marge Askinforit about her engagement to a groom." He was entirely ignorant of Marcus Aurelius, Henry James, Step-dancing, Titian, the manners and customs of Polite Society, Factory-girl Reclamation, Cardinal Newman or the Art of self-advertisement. When I announced my engagement the members of my family swooned except my papa who said in his highly-strung way that if I married anybody he would put the R.S.P.C.A. on to me." Here's Marge as an apprentice in a laundry. "You take up a pair of socks and have to decide instantly whether you will send them both to an unmarried lady or divide them impartially between two men." Also says Marge. "A Highland hotel was called 'The Light Brigade' because of its terrific charges."

"The opinions of Mrs. Murphy" (the char lady) are also of the quiet vein. Her views on honesty, love and marriage, respect, work, temper, charity, accidents, popularity experience, health, saving, Fate, loans and holidays are as precious as those of La Rochefoucauld. In her inimitable char-lady's cockney she spins her yarns with such divagations as: "But, however, I strays from the subject, as the man said when he fell out of the balloon." or "It's the old story of the fox as lost his tail through climbing after the sour grapes."

It is difficult to be restrained when you want others to laugh. Barring Anatole France I cannot think of any humorist other than Pain who has so strictly applied to his art the unfeasible maxim. Brevity is the soul of wit.

Barry Pain, however, does not disappoint those who want boisterous amusement. Go and listen to Mr. Edwards, the jobbing-gardener or to Harris, the dog-dealer, or to Mr. Tamplin, the bootshopman, or to Monsiuer Alphonese, the waiter, and have your sides split if you wish to.

Really Superb

Mr. Edwards is really superb when he recounts his observations. (*Weak Crumpets*) about the mental who a splashes whitening for tennis court in front of the lawn-mower as father before shaving just as a barber would do before shaving you: (*Perils of Water*)—Water's a grand drink', says the parson, 'water never did anybody harm yet.' 'Well sir,' says Mr. Edwards, 'if you excuse me, what price shipwrecks? 'Mr. Edwards' experiences are no less valuable. "Sometimes I get asked by a employer whether I am married or single. 'Single', I says. And at the same time I leans my hand against a old tree or grips the handle of my spade. 's safest to touch wood when you say anything that might sound like bragging. Mind, I were married once." Says Mr. Edwards' prospective father-in-law. "It's a wellknown fact that teetotallers live long." "You've got that wrong", answers Mr. Edwards, "It's only that life seems so blooming long to them." Here is another priceless observation of Mr. Edwards. "You see, when folks goes to the sea-side for their holiday they does a deal of reading. I suppose it takes their mind off and makes them forget it."

"Me and Harris"—an incomparable pair. It is difficult to say precisely who is better, 'Me' or Harris. Here's 'Me' describing a nasty cough:" 'What do you suppose that loud report was?', the bar-maid says. 'Must have been a burst tyre, and might have been a suicide.' Nettled a bit that did. 'If', I said, 'a gentleman can't cough in the saloonbar of this house without subjecting himself to criticism, the best thing he can do is clearly to—.' And then I had to stop in order to cough once more. There was a certain amount of vibration, no doubt. In consequence the patent cash till registered an extra two and seven on the amount of the last order."

Monsieur Alphonse, the waiter is the limit. You have only to listen to him being familiar with you. For instance his story about the man who wanted to dine backwards, beginning from coffee and ending up with soup. But the trouble was that the real finis of a dinner would be to take one's hat and coat from the stand and go. Which he did. Every bit of Alphonse is fit to be inserted in any Century of Humour: *Tar and Temperament*, *beans in the Neck*, *Held to Ransom*, *Weather Prophets* etc. etc. He has an uncommon gift in quoting English sayings such as: "As the English say, she chatters like a maggotpie."—"Too many straws spoil the broth."—"You give a camel a bad name and blow nobody any good."—"He was born with a silver knife in his mouth." cannot resist this. Once Alphonse reminded a lady of her child left behind sleeping in the restaurant. At this she says to her friend: "Lucky, the waiter mentioned it. If we'd lost him that would have started his father off on another of his imaginary complaints."

In the midst of all this exuberant, boisterous mirth, however, you cannot but feel that a wise man has taken up the cap and bells of a jester.

Thepark orator looked around. "You, my friend," he said, gazing intently at a member of his audience, "are you treading the strait and narrow path?"

The man nodded. "I am."

"And do you find it easy?"

"When I started I didn't, but now it comes naturally to me. I don't know how I'd get on if I didn't stick rigidly to it and keep my mind on nothing else."

"And will you explain to these ladies and gentlemen why you feel you should continue on the strait and narrow path?"

"Certainly. If I didn't I should fall off. I'm a tight-rope walker."

*

Betty was hesitating between two young men, and at last it struck her that she might get some help from her father.

"Which do you think I should take, Daddy?" she asked. "Joe is awfully handsome, but Sam is a nice, steady chap."

Father did not hesitate.

"My dear," he replied, "if you want a good husband, take Sam. He really loves you."

Betty looked interested.

"How do you know?" she asked.

Father smiled.

"I've been borrowing money from him for the last six months," he said, "and he still comes to see you twice a week."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"The Indian landlord of today is in conflict not only with the growing socialist movement, but with the middle-class nationalists, because he sees no adequate props for his interests once British rule is ended.

"The clear alignment of this feudal element on the side of the British, who created it as a buttress against popular revolt, is the most important of all the various factors which are transforming the national struggle for independence into a class conflict, and pointing to a socialist solution. By an inevitable process the Nationalist Movement, drawing its fighting strength mainly from the peasantry, is forced up against the problem of Indian landlordism, and can neither achieve its own objective nor retain its hold over the peasants unless it is prepared to challenge these vested interests."

—Reginald Reynold in his "WHITE SAHIBS IN INDIA"

*

"I like you—do you like me?"

The singer at the mike, a pale and skinny Anglo-Indian girl with a not unpleasant voice and rather wistful expression, kept on repeating the refrain of the song like a desperate litany, almost like a wail.

"I like you—do you like me?", over and over and over again.

Then she went back to her seat and the band that had been, as it were, kept in leash by the power of her voice now broke loose like an untamed horse.

The music had come from all over the world and been syncopated into this wild and sensuous rhythm. There were waltz tunes from sophisticated old Vienna, the Vienna that died under Hitler's jackboot and shall be no more; there were hot jazzy tunes from America, musical expressions of a dynamic but confused culture; there were tunes from down Argentine way and tunes from the tropical paradise of Hawaii; in this strange medley of music rhumba rubbed shoulders with waltz and Schubert found himself in the company of Xavier Cugat and Harry James. Here the wail of the violin and the blare of the saxaphone were superimposed with beating of a barbaric tom-tom calling the men aud women of the cannibalistic tribe to a dance round a fire on which a human is being roasted.....

The men and women of the tribe dance their tribal dance in an orgy of sensuous excitement, their eyes gleaming and their hips swaying. But they no longer paint their bodies—only their faces; and they wear lounge suits and Bird-of-Paradise saris instead of feathers and leaves and grass.

And, around and above them, rise the heady fumes of whisky and brandy and beer and gin and port and sherry, for Bottle is king in this carnival of sensuous futility.

This is Mussoorie, the queen of hill stations, the Paris-and-Monte-Carlo-and-Coney-Island of the East, and it is the hour before lunch. But the slippery, polished dance floors in the hotels and restaurants and night clubs are already crowded. For dancing begins early in Mussoorie and goes on upto the small hours of the next morning when the pleasure-seekers retire to their bungalows and hotel rooms to sleep for a few hours and to regain their energy for another dancing session...

This is Mussoorie, the dancers' paradise and there are a dozen places offering Lunch Hour Dances, Tea Dances, Cocktail Dances, Long Cocktail Dances, Dinner Dances, Supper Dances, Lucky Nights, Crazy Nights, Cabarets, Revues, Fancy Dress Balls, A Night In Spain, A Night In Hawaii (No, there is no Night In India).... There are any number of entertainers—Madame Era d'Alba, "the reputed Opera singer", Edna Belle Fontaine (no relation of Joan!), the "exquisite solo dancer", Greta, the glamorous contortionist, Tony Falleiro and his orchestra, Pete Mendoza and *his* Orchestra, to mention only a few. And, of course, there is Benny the Boogie Woogie Man.....

This is Mussoorie where it is a social sin not to be gay and to enjoy yourself. If you can't dance, just cling to your partner and walk round the dance floor stepping on her toes, if you do not feel like smiling, just wear a smile like a mask..... Eat, drink and pretend to be merry for tomorrow you may be dead and gone from Mussoorie. In this country of your birth you are never really young and middle-aged only once, and old age comes creeping along, like an army of shadows, steadily advancing, day and night, night and day.....

*

Day and night, night and day
I think of you.

The lonely man at the corner table looked at the girl-at-the-mike and wondered if she meant it and knew that she didn't. She was singing this to earn a living—and wearing a forced smile! And, somehow, looking at her, the lonely man felt lonelier. This was his fourteenth season in Mussoorie—he had been coming here every year, since he had passed out of the Colvin Taluqdars' School and started wearing long pants—but he had never felt like this before. Why was he feeling unhappy? he wondered as he drained his fifth bottle of beer and ordered another. He was rich, had a large estate which yielded nearly a lakh per year, he divided his days between Mussoorie in summer and Lucknow and Calcutta in winter. He had two wives at home and he got a mistress wherever he went. Girls had never been difficult to obtain. You paid and got the best in the market! He had a fleet of sleek, high-powered cars. His wardrobe was well-stocked and came from the best tailors in the country. He had any number of smart and fashionable friends with whom he could play Bridge, Roulette or Billiards. He had no worries on account of his estate. His manager looked after his affairs, he never had even to go there except when the Governor or Commissioner came for a visit or a shoot. He had no debts, no complications in the affairs of his heart, he was in the best of health, the climate of Mussoorie was bracing.... Why, then, did he feel depressed and lonely in the midst of all this gay and vivacious crowd? Why did he have this premonition of disaster? Why?

And, as a possible explanation, the quite irrelevant thought occurred to him that very few of his taluqdar friends had come to Mussoorie this season, and the few that had come had gone back after spending only a few weeks. It was they who always constituted the life and soul of Gay Mussoorie, it was they who had made it the glamorous rendezvous of the lords and ladies of the land. But why had they abandoned Mussoorie so early this year? Where were they, anyway.....?

*

Most of the taluqdars and landed gentry of U.P. whom their fellow-aristocrat was searching for in Mussoorie, at that moment, were crowded in the visitors' galleries of the Legislative Assembly chamber in Lucknow gloomily listening to History pronouncing the doom of their class.

It is significant that, of all the provinces with Congress ministries in power, the United Provincs should have been the first to implement the promise about the abolition of zamindari contained in the Congress election manifesto. For the U.P. is the home of the richest, most powerful and most influential landlords. It is also the home of perhaps the poorest and most downtrodden peasantry in India. And the traditional pageantry, the lavish hospitality and the colourful culture for which the taluqdars of Oudh are famous have all been by-products of a system that was mainly responsible for the misery of millions of tillers of the soil. Again, and inevitably, it was in this province that the seeds of the class struggle were first sown. It was in Cawnpore that the Communist Party of India was born, it was in Meerut that the Government staged its famous Conspiracy Case. It was in U.P. that the biggest No-Rent campaign was launched by the peasantry under the leadership of Congress leaders like Nehru, in 1934. It was from U.P. that the Congress Socialist Party received its principal strength, and it is in this province, along with Bihar, that the Kisan movement first developed and is best organized and most militant.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is spread over one of the most fertile areas in India. How fertile and rich it is I had occasion to observe as, on my way from Delhi to Mussoorie by bus, I passed through the sugarcane plantations of the Meerut division, the water-logged paddy fields around Saharanpur and the vast, thick growth of the Doon forest. It is a shame and a crime that those who till this land should live in such poverty, destitution and squalor as I have seen nowhere outside the villages of U.P. and Bengal. The U.P. peasant has been crushingly burdened with the zamindars who, beginning as rent-collectors under Moghal rule, were invested with virtual ownership of land under the British who were naturally anxious to create a class of parasites who would be dependant for their very existence on the imperial power and, therefore, would serve as a bulwark against the rising tide of revolutionary nationalism. The zamindars, like their elder brothers, the Princes, have served imperialism well and their loud protestations of loyalty to the British Raj are on record. Their liquidation is not merely a measure of drastic and long overdue economic readjustment but, perhaps, the final and most decisive blow to the structure of imperialism in India.

It was a historic moment, therefore, when Minister Rafi Ahmed Kidwai stood up in the U.P. Assembly to propose that the legislature accept the principle of the abolition of zamindari, one of the rare instances of a basic social and economic change being accomplished without a bloody revolution.

Only the first step has been taken and it will take some time before the zamindaries and taluqdaries are finally abolished. Also the blow has been somewhat softened by the promise of compensation—though personally I do not see any moral justification since (even if we accept the principle of private ownership of landed property) the zamindars were originally intended to be only the collectors of revenue and by no means owners of land. But it is nevertheless a great step forward that the U.P. Government has taken towards the inauguration of the era of social justice.

What is the future of the dispossessed taluqdars and zamindars? I don't think even they know. For some time to come, of course, they will continue to have an easy time on the compensation that they are to receive and which, in many cases, will be quite substantial. But the position and prestige that they enjoyed, the almost monarchical power that they exercised over their peasants who were little better than serfs, the many extra-legal levies and taxes that they were able to impose on the cultivators (e.g., it was the cultivators who footed the bill if the zamindar or taluqdar bought an elephant or a car, or gave a lavish dowry to his daughter, or sent his son to England)—these are now gone, gone for ever. All these chhota-chhota princelings, the nawab this and maharaja that, have to reconcile themselves to live in a world without privilege, without the halo of feudal power that so far adorned their heads. The exploiters of the earth must come down to the earth.....

*

The day had turned into night and the dance floor was so overcrowded that the pairs could hardly move in the crush. The musicians and some of the dancers had changed into evening jackets and some of the women had returned with more rouge on their cheeks and bigger gold-borders to their saris. The hall was a splash of colour like a rainbow. One could see red-and-green saris looking like flags, crimson saris looking like banners of revolt, printed saris looking like flower gardens, saris with borders ten inches broad, silk saris and georgette saris, saris that were blue like the deep blue sea and saris that were green like an emerald turf, saris and *shalwars* and *ghararas* and slacks and sweaters. This was the strange new democracy of the dance floor, the high and the low equalized by the common denominator of sex.

Here was a minor rajah dancing with a sales girl, a plump Society lady in the arms of a British N.C.O., a short bearded Sikh dancing with a tall white blonde, a lean journalist pushing around an enormously fat old Englishwoman, like a motor launch towing a battleship. Here are prostitutes looking like minor princesses, a grey-haired matron swaying her non-existent hips to tango rhythm, a bald old man of sixty or above pathetically clinging to an Anglo-Indian stenographer in her twenties. Here are Panjabi landlords, Sikh contractors, black-marketeers from Bombay—and a few representatives of the U.P. aristocracy, drinking and dancing, dancing and drinking, as if desperately trying to catch these moments of pleasure before the stroke of doom annihilates their class and its ill-gotten privileges....

"I remember—I remember....."

The girl-at-the-mike is singing in a voice now hoarse with the strain of a whole day and half a night of crooning to order.

"I remember—I remember...."

In the noise and the laughter and the popping of champagne bottles and the blaring of the band her voice is lost and no one knows what she remembers.

But to the unhappy aristocrat in a corner, it seems as if she is mocking him. For, soon, memories will be all that will be left to him and his class.

"I remember—I remember...."

The young man from town was strolling round the farm when he noticed a pretty girl milking a cow in a field.

"Are there any bulls round here?" he asked.

"Only that one over there," said the girl.

The young man glanced round apprehensively. His eyes caught the baleful glare of the bull. The bull stared. The young man stared. Next moment the bull gave a snort and started to charge. With a yell of warning to the girl, the young man fled across the field, jumped the ditch, and flung himself through the hedge.

Wondering how the girl had fared, he was surprised to see her still calmly milking the cow, while the bull was sauntering shamefacedly away.

"Why didn't you run when I yelled?" he asked. "The bull might not have stopped."

"I knew he'd stop," retorted the girl, scornfully. "This cow happens to be his mother-in-law!"

* * *

The village carpenter was out for trade when he called at the week-end cottage of the business man, who was resting after one of the most unfortunate deals of his career.

He wanted the contract for the new dog kennel which he understood the business man would be needing, and he was careful to explain how he came by his information.

"I did hear tell, zur," he said, "as how one of they clever chaps in Lunnon had sold 'ee a pup."

* * *

"You say this parrot swears in a mild sort of way?" said the customer.

"Yes, sir," replied the bird dealer, "he belonged to a curate who had his salary reduced."

Patter

THE GAB

By Asude

You may or may not have noticed it, but take it from one of the victims, the largest amount of mischief is usually done by the well-meaners.

Let us start with the babies. There are, as you know, babies *and* babies. There is the species which has an intimate resemblance to a prize turnip, with bulbous cheeks, and a slightly inebriated expression. You will find its photograph on every Food and Milk advertisement.

This brand does not wish to talk much. It is content to live and let live, and let well alone, so long as you feed it occasionally with its usual mash whatever it may be. It is one of those silent dream-babies. In due time, they grow unto Sessions Judges and retire with diabetes.

And then there is the other kind, the slim and slimy kind of baby, all bone-and-angle, with the face of a Mark Antony, who has always something to say on every thing going. It may be just glu-glu-blub-blub-blub ptreywsxcrtyupkjh (whatever that may mean), or, it may greet you at the breakfast table with a cheery smile; "Daddy! How funny you smelt when you came home last night!" This is considered very clever.

The trouble is that as soon as you hear the pest, you pronounce your verdict; "This child will go far. He has got the Gift of the GAB!" You can't help it. Everybody says it. The expression "Gift of the Gab" is just one of those gelatinous phrases which stick to you like an affectionate wife.

My advice to you is: "DON'T!" I have no doubt, you mean well. You are probably a guest and wish to remain so for a few days more. Naturally, you have to be nice to the family and flatter the father a bit, though what that worthy has to do with the imp's gibble-gabble, I have never been able to find out. But is that any excuse for putting this Brand of Cain, in a manner of speaking, on the brat?

The poor fellow does not, of course, see what you have done for him. But with the faintest glimmering of sense, he begins to feel it, and then appreciate it. He does not take it as a curse but as a compliment. The result is that far from trying to live it down, the poor beggar does his best,—actually, his worst,—to live up to it.

He *has* to live up to it because everybody expects him to do so, because all through his growing years, you have been egging him on in his garrulous career with ceaseless, relentless repetitions of your old gag about the "gift of the gab." The boy can do no less than try to fill the bill.

And the result of this sustained pumping can be seen any day in court, or council, or clubhouse. In the bazaar, and streets, and lanes, in cricket-fields and golf-courses, in temple and mosque, in church and chancellories, you find the boy struggling bravely to maintain his reputation. Convict settlements and cellular jails throb and quiver with their strident clangour.

You see, there is a subtle something in hearing your own voice which seems to put a kind of hypnotic charm on you, and you simply can't help hearing more and more of it. It is nothing like the "hypnotism" we see on the stage. That may or may not succeed. But the effect of this self-hypnotism is that you cannot but obey the call of your whole nature, and let the accumulation of all the synonyms and idioms in the system gush forth in one magnificent orgasm.

It would be quite all right if the public looked at it eye-to-eye with the perpetrator of the outrage. But they don't. For the baby is no longer a baby and you are not staying at its father's house. You have stopped being polite and saying nice nonsense. You give tongue to your own feelings and then there are unfortunate *contretemps*.

Take, for instance, After-dinner Speaking. It is an excellent feature in a man so long as the man does not make a fetish of it and wish to be famous for it. Unfortunately, many do.

You remember the episode of the *raconteur* and the drowsy diner? The former had been droning on for about an hour and still showed no sign of ceasing. A guest sitting near was nodding drowsily. A gentle tap from the toastmaster's hammer roused him slightly, but he soon dropped off again. The toastmaster hastily wielded his hammer again. What do you think the sleeper said? "Harder, hit me harder. *I can still hear him.*"

That was not so nice, was it?

But accidents like that are bound to happen. I remember the case of another Boanarges who had spoken for two hours and then started apologising in this fashion; "I am sorry if I have talked too long, but it is because I haven't my watch with me, and there is no clock in this hall." And then one of the guests cried out: "But my dear fellow, there is the calendar in front of you!"

I don't think I would have liked that crack flung back at me. As a matter of fact, I have had to face worse. That same man who was at school with my father and boosted me up fifty years ago, once characterised my adult efforts with two most vulgar words. I cannot repeat them. And he said it in the open, before a lot of people, too. It was not nice, though some of the men present seemed to consider as it as a *mot juste*! Now, you think that a made-up story, don't you. You will not, when I let the entire cat out of the bag. The gentleman is no less a person than the Editor of the "Hindusthan Review." Ask *him* for the words.

Talking of made-up stories just for "padding", I wonder if you heard of the classic story of the Christian and the Lions. I can't vouch for its authenticity but here it is as it goes.

The Colosseum was packed with a huge audience, and the Emperor was there in state. A number of Christians were to be given to the lions. A solitary Christian stood in the centre of the arena. At a signal two lions were admitted. They rushed at the man, but he merely whispered something into the ear of each, and incredible as it was to believe, they turned and went back to their cage.

Another pair of lions were admitted to the arena, but again he spoke to them, and they slunk away. The Emperor was so astounded that he promised life to the man if he would tell him what it was that he had said to the savage beasts. And the Christian let the secret out. "I told them," he said, "don't forget that after you have eaten me, there will be after-dinner speeches, and you will have to sit down and *listen to them* for sheer courtesy."

Next time, you hear your village Sheridan setting the rafters ringing with his organ voice don't offer to murder him when you get a good chance to do so on the quiet. It is just his misfortune, not his fault. You can trace the source of the scourge far back into an innocent childhood with unctious voices round the cradle boosting him up for his "Gift of the Gab."

DON'T! Leave the child alone. He will thank you for doing so when he grows older, and wiser.

• PULLING DIPLOMATIC FACES

(Courtesy "News Chronicle")

Amateur Guide: "This sundial dates from 1500. It was done by a famous artist."
Soldier: "Wot was his name?"
Amateur Guide: "Can't say for sure, but according to the writing on the stone I believe it was Tempus Fugit."

REVENGE

(Continued From Page 2)

I have slaved and starved to gain these paltry fineries you see on me, so that I might be a rung higher on the ladder of this sordid profession, a step nearer to my man. I have him now in the hollow of my hand. Oh, the wretch, who helped to stage the calamity, to please his masters, has done his boot-licking to such perfection, that his patrons, the alien rulers of the land, have tipped him with a title. Khan Bahadur! A clink of the chain, one end of which is fastened to the kennel-door of the Britisher, fairy-gold tip which born slaves and degenerates on the top of society look up to."

She stopped abruptly, seeing me agitated and breathless. A vague suspicion in my mind had been suddenly spotlit into a certainty, and I had quailed before the revelation quite involuntarily. She changed dramatically, as though she was reading my thoughts and with a disarming smile, said looking full into my face, "Isn't it a bit too late tonight? I have yet things to tell you. Would you care to come here tomorrow?" "As sure as anything," I said, not in the least suspecting her intention then, and eager to know more.

The next night when I called, there was no one in the house: and the neighbours could not tell me anything about the two. The morning after, came the tragic news, that my uncle was found stabbed to death in his bedroom, in one of the fashionable hotels.

GRAND OPERA IN U. S. UNDERGOES DEMOCRATISATION

(Continued from Page 24)

gers as Gladys Swarthout, Jeannette MacDonald and Lawrence Tibbett.

Philadelphia, in the eastern section of the United States, calls its opera company "La Scala" after the famous opera in Milan, Italy. During the past few months, this company toured the principal cities of the eastern and middle-western United States, drawing large and enthusiastic audiences. In Detroit, centre of the automobile industry, 4,500 listeners composed primarily of factory workers applauded its star, Grace Moore, gers as Gladys Swarthout, Jeanette Boheme."

Opera clubs and associations, whose aim is the study of opera, abound in numerous small towns and communities throughout the United States. Neighbouring cities, planning the formation of their own opera companies, expect to draw upon such organizations for the part of their audiences.

A new organization in Baltimore, a city near Washington, has for its goal the production of opera in English, performed by young student singers, and as yet "unarrived" artists. Calling the project the National Opera Association, its executive director, R. R. Edwards, stated in the Baltimore "Sun" recently that its aim will be achieved gradually by training young singers in light opera by native composers like Victor Herbert and Sigmund Romberg. The plan envisages the establishment of a National Institute of American Opera for specific professional training in this form.—USIS.

Two women were comparing their experiences of matrimony.

"Yes," said one, "I owe much of my success and happiness during marriage to two books. They have been a source of help and inspiration lots of times."

"Two books!" exclaimed the other.

"Whatever were they?"

"Mother's cookery book and father's cheque book."

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Patrice Munsel, the 20-year-old "baby coloratura" of the Metropolitan Opera

Grand Opera In U.S. Undergoes Democratisation

Overwhelming response to the Metropolitan Opera Company's recent invitation to its vast radio audience to participate in choosing next season's programmes emphasizes the transformation of the grand opera in the United States from an eclectic to a thoroughly democratic institution.

Once controlled by a few leading citizens who met the deficits, incurred because of superb but expensive productions and the importation of high-salaried artists, the Metropolitan has for the past two seasons reaped gratifying profits, with people on all levels outdoing regular subscribers as its principal supporters.

The turning point came in time of crisis. Unlike great opera companies in other countries, the Metropolitan operates without state subsidy, in common with all opera companies in the United States. During the depression years of the 1930's it found itself in dire straits.

Lucrezia Bori, for many years, its leading coloratura soprano, headed a campaign to "save the Met." Members of the company voluntarily took a reduction in salary. The famous gold curtain that had parted for Caruso, Martinelli, Melba, Tetrazzini and Geraldine Farrar, was cut in small pieces and sold to collectors.

A public appeal brought money from unexpected sources. School children pooled their pennies, depression-hit music-lovers sent their dollars nevertheless. The money poured in from all sections of the nation where the Met (as the opera company is often affectionately called) had toured, following the close of its New York seasons.

Radio interests were quick to grasp the potentialities of this unseen audience. Sponsors were found who were proud to pay huge sums to put the Metropolitan on the air, even though they were required to forego "commercials" except for a mere mention of their sponsorship.

The innovation was immediately popular. Now, Saturday afternoon broadcasts of actual performances from the stage of the Metropolitan are sent over a coast-to-coast network, and to Canada. Fanmail reveals that the music is heard in farm houses and on ranches, in mountain lodges and in fishermen's cottages, in factories and industrial plants, as well as in the apartments, small houses and fine mansions. The Metropolitan broadcasts have proved the greatest democratizer of opera ever devised.

Programs Of Popular Choice

The Metropolitan Opera Guild, an association of people concerned with the welfare of the Metropolitan and its activities, announced over the network, several weeks ago, that the management, for the first time in the company's history, offered the radio audience an opportunity to choose six favourite operas for inclusion on next season's programme. Ballots, sent on written request, listed in parallel columns the titles of the more familiar operas and those less frequently heard. Listeners were asked to vote for their favourites, the six operas receiving the highest number of votes thereby winning a place in next season's broadcasts.

More than 100,000 replies poured in within a week. Votes now being counted mount to astronomical figures and support previous estimates that the Metropolitan's radio audience comprises approximately 12,000,000 people.

Among the operas on the lists was one by a contemporary American composer—Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson", which was presented at the Metropolitan for the first time several years ago. Edward Johnson, who succeeded the great impressario, Guilio Gatti-Casazza, as director and general manager upon the latter's retirement in 1935, is an advocate of native talent. He has brought many young singers born and trained in the United States to the pinnacle of opportunity—a contract at the Met—through the "Metropolitan Auditions Of The Air", and through other media.

In a recent interview in the magazine section of the New York "Times", Mr. Johnson expressed his belief that the Metropolitan will become increasingly not only a producer but an exporter of talent as well, permitting exchange among the artists of the world. "Men like Charles Kullman, Leonard Warren, Norman Gordon, and women like Helen Traubel and Rose Bampton are already firm favourites in Brazil and Argentina", he said.

Comparing favourably with singers trained in other countries are many other native-born members of the Metropolitan's cast, such as Arthur Kent, returned this season from serving as a major in the United States Army, James Melton, Jan Peerce, Alexander Kipnis, Hugh Thompson, Rise Stevens and Patrice Munsel.

The American dance and the original and provocative conceptions of American choreographers have found a place at the Metropolitan since Mr. Johnson assumed management. The appointment this season of Edward Caton as ballet master promises expansion of this policy in the future development of the Metropolitan's enlarged school of the dance and ballet.

The war, despite or because of its terrors, did much to increase an appreciation of good music. Service men and women in remote corners of the globe became familiar with the best in music through U.S.O. camp concerts, given by top-ranking singers and musicians. As civilians, they now are swelling the queues at opera box-offices or, when they live afar from cities where opera and concerts are available, are demanding of their communities better opportunities to hear fine music.

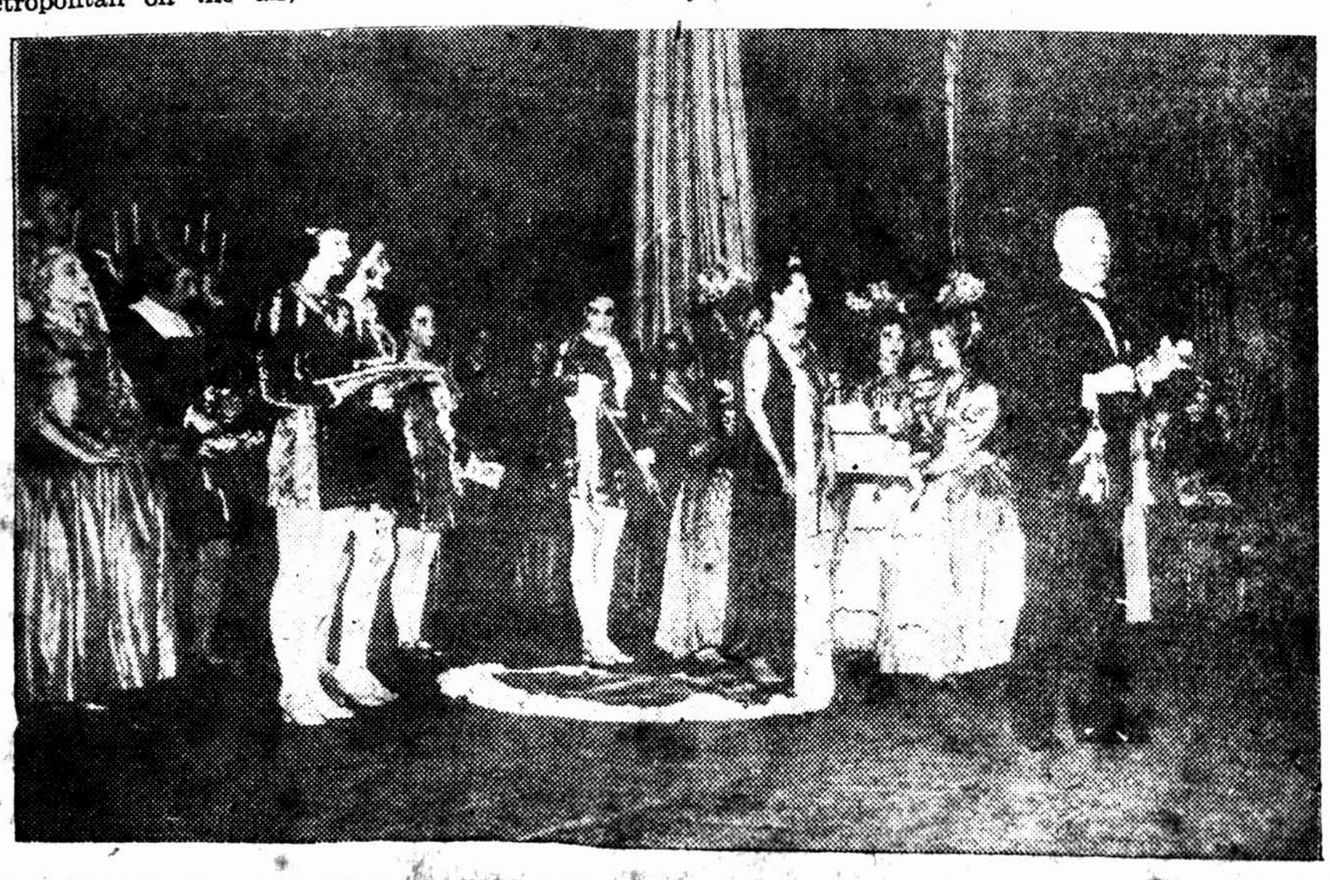
Many opera companies throughout the United States have remarked this season on the stimulating effect ex-service people have had on their box-office receipts. Profits this year have been usual rather than exceptional.

Other Operas Catch Up

Besides the Metropolitan, the New York City Centre Opera Company, which experiments with opera in English, reported record attendance. Two debuts of the season there created special interest. Ian Cosman, 32-year-old New York policeman, revealed a fine tenor voice in the role of Turiddu in "Cavalleria Rusticana." A Negro baritone, Todd Duncan, well-known for his memorable portrayal of the leading role in George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess", was acclaimed for the power of his acting and singing as the Toreador in "Carmen."

The Chicago Opera Company, pride of the middle-western section of the United States, approaches the Metropolitan for the high standards of its performances. Its cast this season included such excellent native-born sin-

(Continued on page 23)



(Above) A scene from George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess", a popular opera staged by New York City Center Opera Company.

(Left) Lucrezia Bori, former Metropolitan Opera star and chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, is shown here with Edward Johnson at the 10th anniversary birthday party of the Guild.

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